

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.08

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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October 31, 1913, Temperature a.m. 70, p.m. 78; Humidity...81, 83.

October 31, 1913, Temperature a.m. 75, p.m. 84; Humidity...88, 50.

9,237 晚四初月十年丑癸

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1913.

六拜禮 一號月一十英曆舊

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TELEGRAMS.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

A LIBERAL VICTORY.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Oct. 31.
Reuter's Ottawa correspondent states that at the Federal bye-election at South Bruce, Mr. Truax, the Liberal nominee, was elected by a majority of 150 over the Conservative candidate, Mr. Cargill. The election was necessitated by the elevation of Mr. Donnelly (Conservative) to the Senate, and was fought on the Naval issue.

FAMOUS MOTORIST KILLED.

TRAVELLED 114 MILES AN HOUR.

London, Received Nov. 1.
The famous motorist, Percy Lambert, was killed at Brooklands. He was travelling 114 miles an hour when a tyre burst. He broke the world's records as recently as Monday.

NEW RADIUM WONDERS.

Some Facts About the Work of the Radium Institute.

Hitherto no public statement has been made by those who have the direction of the Radium Institute as to the work which has been carried on in its premises in Riding House-street, West London, during the two years which have passed since the institute was established. Last month Sir Frederick Treves, the chairman of the executive committee, Sir Malcolm Morris, a member of that body, and Mr. A. E. Hayward Pinch, the medical superintendent of the institute, received a small number of representatives of the Press and communicated to them information concerning that which has been accomplished, and made some important announcements as to the conditions under which a widely extended use of the active principle of radium is now practicable in this country.

The quantity of radium, in the possession of the institute is four grammes, which at its present reputed price is of a value of £80,000. The material is said now to be unobtainable at any price. "We know of no other institute in the world holding as much as four grammes of radium for curative purposes," said Sir Frederick. "I am disposed to believe that if you could collect all the radium in the world used outside this institute for therapeutic purposes you would find that it is not so much as four grammes. Therefore, although there has been some clamour about the lack of radium in this country, England is better off than any other country in regard to the quantity available."

Therapeutic Value of Emanations.
Of even greater interest was the announcement which followed. Referring to the gas which is given off by radium, Sir Frederick said:

"The scientific committee of this institute have demonstrated that this emanation has exactly the same properties as pure radium, and is as efficient as pure radium for curative purposes. The committee insisted that use ought to be made of the emanation. How it could be carried about was an extremely difficult problem, which we have solved by the invention of hollow plates of varied forms into which the emanation is forced by pumping and fixed by being put in liquid air. We store the emanation in

TELEGRAMS.

NOBEL MEDICAL PRIZE.

GOES TO FRENCH PROFESSOR

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Nov. 1.
Professor Charles Richet, of Paris, has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine. [Professor Richet, who was born in 1850, has had a striking career. He was President of the Society for Physical Researches of London in 1905.]

PLENTY OF LAND

DUKE OF SUTHERLAND'S OFFER.

London, Received Oct. 31.
The Duke of Sutherland, interviewed by a representative of the *Daily Mail*, declared that he would not object to selling 400,000 acres of land to the Government at £2 per acre. He only wanted a certain acreage round his homes.

small glass tubes also, and are now able to send supplies in plates or tubes to members of the medical profession in any part of the country.

"As a result the whole aspect of affairs in regard to the curative use of radium has been changed. If a doctor in Edinburgh, for example, wants 200 milligrammes of radium for use upon a patient, it costs £4,000, probably would be prohibitive; but the institute can supply a plate containing radium emanation which will have the same effect for an amount which is comparatively trifling. Radium gives off the emanation constantly and itself is not destroyed. It is the only reproduction of the burning bush of Moses—constantly giving off heat and never consumed."

"During the last ten days we have sent out 13 pieces of apparatus, representing an activity equal to that of 8'0 milligrammes of radium, which would be worth about £17,200, and we are now distributing over the country emanations equivalent to 105 milligrammes of radium daily. That is the quantity which we are obtaining daily from one gramme of radium. I hope that in time we shall put down more radium for the supply of emanations to be distributed in this way, because that seems to be the solution of the problem of supplying radio-activity. So far as we have ascertained, this is the only institution in any country which has produced a hollow emanation-containing plate and has distributed emanations in this way."

Another branch of the activity of the institute is the supply of water impregnated with radium emanations for consumption by sufferers from certain afflictions. "The improvements brought about in the condition of patients by drinking radium water strong enough to be 'luminous,' said Sir Frederick Treves, 'are marvellous. We are supplying radium emanation of a strength of from one to two milligrammes per litre—a strength far exceeding that of water, whether natural or artificially produced, obtainable anywhere else in the world. It has been tried in cases of arthritis deformans, and in 40 per cent. of the cases, to whatever cause attributable, most marked benefit has followed the consumption of the water, while one-half of the remaining cases have benefited in varying degrees.'"

Usually a patient drinks about a half-pint of the emanation water daily for six days in each of six weeks. That is the first course, and after a rest the course is repeated if necessary.

TELEGRAMS.

DOMINIONS EXHIBITION.

SIR HENRY MAY ON COUNCIL.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Oct. 31.
Lord Sydenham, Lord Carmichael, Sir James Meston, Sir Francis Henry May, (Governor of Hongkong), Colonel Panzer, and Sir Herbert Staley have joined the Council of the British Dominions Exhibition, which is to take place in London in 1915.

SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION.

A NEW MOVE.

London, Received Oct. 31.
A non-political Committee, formed to urge the Government to reconsider its decision not to participate in the San Francisco Exhibition, includes Lord Curzon, Sir Thomas Lipton, Sir Marcus Samuel, Sir Robert Perks, and Sir Felix Schuster.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA

The dispute between China and Japan has, for the present at least, been settled by an elaborate Chinese apology, but it would be foolish to under-rate the gravity of the episode, says the *Daily News*. In two ways it is of evil promise for the future. It reveals the powers of a bellicose faction in Japan, whose aggressive instincts and appetites are directed against China. The latest reports from Japan indicate that the Japanese Foreign Office was opposed to taking too tragically the murder of three Japanese during the capture of Nanking. Its hand was forced by the War and Naval Departments operating in the fashion with which we are familiar, by the stirring up of mob passion.

For the first time for years the blunt occupation and seizure of Chinese territory has been urged as a mode of getting compensation for grievances real or fictitious. We believe open aggression of Japan in China may precipitate a world-conflict, says the *Pall Mall*. The immediate question is whether Sir Edward Grey recognises what is going on, and what he thinks about it.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 2nd November, 24th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion (8.15 a.m.), Matins (11 a.m.), Evensong (6.15 p.m.). (Full Choir.) Responses, Ferial; Venite, Goss; Psalms, of the 2nd morning (1); To Daum, Gadsby in E flat; Jubilate, Ayton in E; Anthem: "God shall wipe away all tears," Field Holy Communion (11.45 a.m.). Kyrie, Barnby in G; Hymns, 230 and 428. Evensong (5.45 p.m.). Responses, Ferial; Psalms of the 2nd evening; Magnificat, Davy, (9th evening) Nuno Dimitis, Felton; Hymns, 227, 429, and 222.

St. Peter's Church, West Point, Sunday, November 2nd. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning Service and Holy Communion at 11 a.m. Evening Service at Seamen's Institute at 7.30 p.m. Union Church, Kennedy Road, Sunday November 2nd, Morning, at 11 a.m. Hymns, 1, 543, 328, and 330; Subject of Sermon: "The Persistence of Personality after Death." Evening, at 6 p.m. Hymns 10, 198, 104, 271 and 364. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

TELEGRAMS.

NEW ZEALAND STRIKE.

A SERIOUS OUTLOOK.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Nov. 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Wellington states that a strike of waterside works has developed by sympathetic strikes that the shipping of New Zealand is at a standstill. Miners have joined the waterside workers, and the country is faced with a shortage of food and coal.

Citizens are being sworn in as special constables, and mounted police are coming into Wellington.

The struggle has now become a trial of strength against the Federation of Labour, which has not registered itself under the Arbitration Act.

MANX GENERAL ELECTION.

Conservatism of the "Country Party."

The Isle of Man is to have the excitement of a general election in November. The visiting season has only just closed, many of the people of the town are themselves on holiday, and the farmers are busy with their harvest. Very little time, therefore, will be found for electioneering. Politics are not strongly marked in the island of Home Rule. "Country party" in the island look coldly on constitutional reform, not because it will effect much change in the conditions of life, but because "it didn't used to be." They are also opposed to redistribution—which is not part of the proposed reforms—which will take members from the country and give them to the towns. They are not in favour of a small general rate for advertising the island, nor do they approve of old-age pensions, workmen's compensation, and other "capers."

One of the most interesting contents of the election is anticipated in Ramsey. Mr. W. T. Crannell succeeded Mr. Hall Caine in the representation of the town, and now a country member is determined to put forth all his strength to oust Mr. Crannell. Mr. Crannell declares himself a Conservative, but he favours measures that are usually regarded as Liberal. He is one of the leaders in the movement for constitutional reform, and he favours the introduction of death duties and income tax as a means of raising revenue to provide old-age pensions, &c. Mr. Corlett, who means to oppose him, is the senior member for Garf Sheehy, and he declares that he is coming out for Ramsey solely to fight these innovations. The majority of the electors are working men.

The present members for Douglas are all temperance men, and anxious to keep the drinking facilities of the island well within limits. They are prepared to stand again, and there has been no announcement as yet of any considerable opposition.

The Lord Mayor's Show.

"Lord Mayor's Day" this year will be observed on Monday, November 10, when there will be the usual procession to the Law Courts and the banquet at the Guildhall in the evening. It is understood that the general idea of the pageant is to be founded on Waterloo and Trafalgar. Ancestors of the Lord Mayor-elect in the persons of Major-General Sir Edward Bowater and Admiral Edward Bowater fought in these battles respectively.

TELEGRAMS.

LANARK BYE-ELECTION.

TRIANGULAR CONTEST.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Nov. 1.
The Scottish Miners' Federation has decided to nominate Mr. Thomas Gibb as their candidate in the South Lanark bye-election. This contest will therefore be a three-cornered one.

[The bye-election is necessitated by the death of Sir W. Menzies, who has held the seat in the Liberal interests since 1906. His majority at the last election was 1,157.]

THE FUTURE OF GAS.

Beginnings of the "Gas Age."

Interesting speeches on the prospects of the gas industry were made at the opening of the gas Exhibition by the Lord Mayor of London and at the luncheon which followed. Sir Corbet Woodfall, the president of the Exhibition, was in the chair at the opening ceremony, and besides the Lord Mayor of London (Sir David Burnett) there were present the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, the Lord Mayor of Cardiff, and the Mayors of about 20 boroughs in London and the country. The president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers was one of the guests.

Sir Corbet Woodfall said that the gas industry now represented the remunerative employment of a capital exceeding 150 millions sterling, and, including manufacturing industries accessory to it, gave employment to more than 300,000 workers. He contrasted the present activity and enterprise of the industry with the state of things before 1880, when gas had a monopoly of lighting. In the old days persons desiring a service of gas had to conform to a good many rules and regulations, and anything like canvassing or advertising would have been regarded as utterly unnecessary, and in many cases as distinctly vulgar. (Laughter.) The Lord Mayor of London, in declaring the exhibition open, laid stress on the effect of gas in simplifying and making it possible in many small households to do without a servant.

The Early Years of Gas.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh said that Scotland could claim to have produced the inventor of gas lighting, namely, William Murdoch, who was born in Ayrshire in 1754. Murdoch made his first experiments in Cornwall, and his first practical application of gas lighting was made in Scotland in 1798. The first public display of gas lighting occurred in 1802, when the premises of Messrs. Boulton and Watt, near Birmingham, were magnificently illuminated in celebration of the Peace of Amiens. The first application to Parliament for a public supply was made in 1809. The "poisonous, inflammable, and explosive" properties of gas appeared to have so alarmed the public at that time, and such appalling pictures were drawn by the press of the day, that the application was not successful. In 1812 a charter was granted to what is now the Gas Light and Coke Company, and Scotland followed closely in the wake of England. Sir Walter Scott was chairman of the Edinburgh Gas Company, formed in 1824. The Gas Commissioners of Edinburgh still met in the board-room used by Sir Walter Scott and his co-directors. Even now the industrial application of gas was only in its infancy. We were indeed at the commencement of "the gas age."

TELEGRAMS.

HELP AT SEA.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Oct. 31.
Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg says a Bill has been introduced in the Duma penalising failure to assist persons and ships needing assistance at sea. Captains not rendering aid are liable to receive from two to sixteen months' imprisonment, and may be deprived of their certificates for five years.

CAN YOU BELIEVE YOUR EYES?

Professor Stirling on Optical Illusions.

Professor Stirling, in opening the course of lectures in the University of Manchester, gave an address, under the title "Can you believe your eyes?" on illusions of the senses, dealing more especially with the defects of vision. Illusions, he said, make up a large part of our daily life, while the fusion and continuity of impressions which give rise to many optical illusions are represented by the action of the thymotrope and its latest offspring, the kinematograph. The light of the body is the eye, yet the great majority of mankind either do not see the fraction of what is displayed to their organs of vision, or they fail correctly to interpret what is presented before them. The sense of sight is the one in which we believe most implicitly, and the one which gives us the largest store of information about the world. So confident are we that what we see must be true that the expression "seeing is believing" has passed into a proverb. The possible field of error is larger in the case of vision than in any other sense organ.

Many illusions have their roots in normal mental life. If on seeing an object we believe, and the belief is demonstrably wrong, there is an illusion. Pictorial art is largely based on illusions. In architecture, the ancient Greeks corrected the unpleasant optical illusion which columns with perfectly straight edges suggest—namely, the appearance presented by the shaft of being narrower at the middle of the column. They therefore gave to the middle of the shaft an increased diameter. The Greeks also applied the same correction to the apparently vertical sides of a tower. Numerous experiments were shown by Professor Stirling to illustrate the illusions which affect the perception of plane geometrical figures. Other experiments illustrated the after-effects of seen movements, such as the effects produced by gazing for a short time at a waterfall and then turning our eyes to the contiguous rocks, when the rocks appear to move upwards with a velocity equal to that of the falling water.

Eastern Sumatra Rubber Estates.

Presiding at the Eastern Sumatra Rubber Estates, Mr. de Bois Maclaren deprecated the tendency to talk about "appalling" impending supplies of rubber. He had been going very fully into the matter, and had come to the conclusion that there were at most about 1,200,000 acres under cultivation in rubber. There had no doubt originally been an intention of planting very much more, but many causes had combined to bring those ambitious schemes to naught. Still, if they took that area of 1,200,000 acres, and granted to each acre a yield of 300 lbs., it would give them ultimately only 180,000 tons. Even at 400 lbs. per acre that only gave them about 214,000 tons, and that was not such a very extraordinary figure to face.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Professor Charles Richet of Paris has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine.

Canadian Liberals won a bye-election at South Bruce in a contest fought on the naval issue.

Sir Henry May is among those who have joined the Council of the British Dominions Exhibition.

A Bill has been introduced in the Duma penalising the failure to assist ships needing assistance at sea.

The Duke of Sutherland says he does not object to selling the Government 400,000 acres of land at £2 an acre.

There will be a three-cornered fight at South Lanark, the Scottish Miners' Federation deciding to run a candidate.

A strike of waterside workers in New Zealand has so developed by sympathetic strikes that the shipping of the country is at a standstill.

The famous motorist, Percy Lambert, has been killed owing to the bursting of a tyre as he was travelling at 114 miles an hour at Brooklands.

A non-political committee has been formed at Home to urge the Government to reconsider its decision not to take part in the San Francisco Exhibition.

LOCAL.

"Hongkong twenty-five years ago" appears to-day under the heading of "1888."

Messrs. Wright and Hornby's weekly share report appears elsewhere in this issue.

Motor-omnibus Destroyed by fire.

As a motor-omnibus was starting on its journey from Tower Bridge to Kilburn the oil in a tank under the motor became ignited. In a few seconds the whole of the front part of the omnibus was in flames. The fire brigade was summoned but when they had extinguished the fire nothing but the framework of the vehicle remained. The only passenger, Rhoda Green, of Tiverton-street, W.C., was taken to Guy's Hospital suffering from burns about the hands.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club Opening Cruise and Dinner Harbourside Cinema. "Twelfth Night," Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre, 9.15 p.m. Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m. Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Monday, November 3.

Boxing—Victoria Theatre.

Tuesday, November 4.

Miss Pora von Mollendorff, St. Andrew's Hall.

Wednesday, November 5.

Licensing Board—2.15 p.m.

Thursday November 6.

2. Bat'n. D.C.L.I. Sports.

Friday November 7.

2. Bat'n. D.C.L.I. Sports.

Saturday November 8.

H. K. C. C. Extraordinary general meeting—5.30 p.m.

2. Bat'n. D.C.L.I. Sports.

Saturday, November 15.

Christian Science Lecture at the Theatre Royal—5.30 p.m.

Monday November 10.

Sixth Gymkhana Meeting, Happy Valley—3 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

Decreasing Pauperism.

The decrease of pauperism in London continues, and the latest return shows that the number at the end of September was lower by 5,445 than the total for the corresponding period of 1912. Compared with the number relieved at the end of September, 1911, the present total shows a decrease of 8,183, and the reduction on the figures for 1910 is 19,452.

North London's Lost Dogs.

Land has been acquired at Willesden by Our Dumb Friends' League for the building of a home for lost and stray dogs. It is estimated that about 8,000 dogs are lost in the northern districts of London annually. Two thousand pounds is required for the building fund, and to raise this amount a special appeal committee is being formed.

Gun Accident at Highgate.

A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned at the inquest on the body of Mr. Thomas Francis Thomson, 46, civil engineer and financier, who has found shot through the heart at his home, Caen Wood Towers, Highgate. Mr. Thomson, it was stated, was extracting the cartridges from a gun he kept for shooting wood pigeons when the gun went off and killed him.

Scarlet Fever Epidemic.

There has been a severe epidemic of scarlet fever in Birmingham, 900 cases being under treatment in the isolation hospital. During one week 223 fresh cases were notified to the authorities, and 232 in the previous week, which is the highest number since the extension of the city boundaries. Only seven deaths were reported during the fortnight.

School Children and Museum Lectures.

The Ealing Education Committee rejected by a large majority a recommendation that the scholars of St. John's elementary school should be allowed to attend the Friday lectures at the British Museum and the Natural History Museum during school hours. It was explained that the scholars would be absent the whole day, half of the time being spent at each institution.

Municipal Motor-omnibuses.

A contract will be completed at an early date between the Birmingham Corporation and the Birmingham and Midland Motor Omnibus Company for the transfer of the company's depot in Tennant-street and 30 of their motor-omnibuses. The purchase price is to be about £30,000. The vehicles acquired will consist in almost equal numbers of the 30-h.p. and 40-h.p. two-wheel models.

Burglary at Besmont College.

John James May, 47, described as a labourer, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude and five years' detention at the Berks Quarter Sessions, the former for burglary and the theft of valuable plate at Besmont College, Windsor, the property of the Rev. George Jinks, and the latter as an habitual criminal since 1882. The prisoner has spent 20 years in prison, chiefly for housebreaking and thefts.

A Mersey Transporter Bridge.

The Birkenhead Chamber of Commerce believe that a transporter bridge between Liverpool and Birkenhead would solve the problem of transport facilities on the Mersey, and a meeting has been arranged between the chamber and Mr. F. O. Dawson, of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, who was the first to suggest the scheme. The bridge would have to be at least a mile and a half in length.

London Boy Scouts.

General Sir Robert Baden-Powell inspected 2,000 Boy Scouts in Regent's Park in the presence of a large assembly of the general public. There was an interesting display of various kinds of drill, indicating the manifold duties in which Scouts have to specialize in some department of public utility, as well as gymnastic exercises, flag signalling, bridge-building, and tent-pitching. In all these the boys proved themselves smart and efficient. The festival of the day was a pageant of Transport of wounded.

"WIRELESS" IN THE MINE.

A Demonstration at a Colliery.

The members of the Institution of Mining Engineers, who have been holding their annual meeting in Manchester, went to the Ashley Green Colliery of the Clifton and Kewley Coal Company. The arrangements included an inspection of the engine-room, with its exceptionally large winding engines, the pit shaft, which showed how difficulties encountered in sinking had been met, and a demonstration in the mine of the Reineke system of wireless telephones.

In Germany, as in England, the Government has for some time past been urging the installation of telephones in mines, and in view of the troubles which arise through damage to wires Herr Reineke made experiments which resulted in the present invention. It is claimed that the system is entirely original, and the German Patent Office granted a patent without restrictions or anticipations being cited, which is unusual. Mr. Wallis explained that in using the term "wireless" it was advisable to say that the system was quite distinct from that commonly used in wireless or spark telegraphy. Attempts had been made to employ that system in telephony, but with small success, and even if it had been entirely successful there were serious objections which would prevent its general use in mining work.

Principle of the System.

Describing the general principle of the Reineke system as compared with ordinary telephones, Mr. Wallis said that the ordinary telephone acted by the actual transmission of current along wire. The strength of the current is varied by the sound waves of the voice, which causes a diaphragm in the transmitter to vibrate to a greater or less extent, and so to vary the resistance offered to the current by a mass of carbon particles. This varying current is conveyed along the wires to the receiver where the diaphragm of the receiver is caused to vibrate by the current, and so the sounds of speech are reproduced by the receiver diaphragm. In the wireless telephone the transmission and reception of the speech occur in a precisely similar manner, but there the resemblance ends. Instead of the current from the transmitter being conducted along the wire to the receiver it is converted to a high pressure by means of a transformer contained in the telephone case, and the high pressure or secondary winding of the transformer being connected to the ordinary rails or pipes in the pit communicates to them a charge of electricity which spreads over the whole system of rails throughout the pit, and varies with the fluctuations of the primary current in the telephone. It is unnecessary to make any special provision to insulate the rails or pipes, or to connect the adjacent lengths electrically. The speech can be received by connecting telephones to the rails or pipes at any point of the system either by bridging a sufficient length to obtain a suitable difference of pressure, or by connecting between the rails and pipes if these exist, or, as is sometimes convenient in the case of portable instruments, by connecting to an antenna consisting of a loose coil of wire which may be laid on the floor or hung on the timbers. As in the ordinary telephone, a bell is used for calling attention, the bell being operated by a specially designed relay. On the button being pressed at the transmitting stations, all the telephone bells will ring, and all the telephones can receive the message by taking the receiver off the hook, which cuts off the bell and connects the receiver in the usual manner. Mr. Wallis told the company that it is possible to tune the relays so that each will respond only to its own particular signal, and so any one station can be called; but in mining work this is usually not necessary or desirable, and the different stations can be called by giving out two, or three rings, while a special signal can be devised to call all the stations, and speak to all simultaneously.

The current required is generated by an ordinary battery.

Speaking and Hearing.

The demonstration at Ashley was arranged between a telephone at the bottom of the No. 2 shaft and another telephone about 500 yards in by. The wires from the instrument at the bottom of the shaft were connected with a hollow metal pipe. It appeared to be necessary to speak loudly and very close to the mouthpiece of the telephone but the speech came very clearly to the ear when the representatives of the Reineke Company were speaking. It has been previously stated that the system provides a portable instrument which can be used in any part of the pit to which the rails extend. The weight of this is over 20 lb., and with the instrument it is possible to "ring up" the other stations or be called by them. A smaller instrument, which will fit in the pocket, is also being made which can "ring up" the other stations but cannot be called by them. An overseer or ganger, provided with such a telephone, could give notice of an accident and ask for assistance from any point in the pit. The heavy portable instrument was shown, but examples of the smaller one were not available.

One other point which Mr. Wallis developed is the application of the system to speaking from the moving cage to the winding engine house. In the engine house the telephone can be mounted on a standard which brings it close to the engine man's ear. On receiving a call he has only to put his ear to the receiver, and the slight pressure is sufficient to switch on the telephone and enable him to communicate with the cage without removing his hands from the levers. Various methods of connection are possible for the telephone in the cage, one or the most satisfactory being when it can be connected into a loop formed by the winding ropes, and by the balance rope, or, if this is not used, by a wire suspended below the cage in the same way. It is then possible to speak from either cage to the surface or the pit bottom without any alteration to the ordinary winding arrangements.

Question of Installation.

Dr. Garforth, the president of the Institution of Mining Engineers, who moved a vote of thanks to Herr Reineke and Mr. Wallis for arranging the demonstration, said that they had to thank the Germans for a good many things. He thought the word "wireless," however, was rather a misnomer, as a metallic surface was being used, and it might be advisable sometimes to use wires. Colliery owners would want more information about the invention before they finally decided to adopt it.

Mr. Charles Pilkington, of the Clifton and Kewley Coal Company, who seconded the vote of thanks, said that the previous day they had tried the apparatus between the office and the bottom of the pit, and they heard the speech quite well. He agreed, however, that these things required experimenting with and fully testing before they committed themselves further.

Mr. Wallis, in reply, said that he believed the patentees were ready to make arrangements for practical experiments and trials. The experiments at the Dinnington Colliery had been so satisfactory that the Reineke apparatus was to be installed in the new Maltby Colliery, a few miles from Dinnington, which is under the same management.

The Town Planning Scheme.

At a meeting of the Birmingham Town Planning Committee it was announced by the chairman (Mr. Neville Chamberlain) that an intimation had been received from the Road Board that they had made the committee a grant of £20,000 towards the construction of so much of the ring road which is to encircle the city as is comprised in the Harborne and Quinton and East Birmingham town planning scheme.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of candy dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE in Burnt Oak, will be a treat to you.

Prepaid Advertisements
ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

MEIRION, Nos. 9 & 10, Peak, unfurnished, 6 Rooms. Cheap Rental, from 1st December newly painted and colourwashed. RUGATE, Austin Road, Kowloon; unfurnished.

No. 68 Peak, Mount Kellett. (Church Mission Society Bungalow) from 1st October, 1913, till 30th May, 1914, partly furnished. Cheap rent.

FOR SALE or TO LET.

(From 1st November, 1913.) No. 1 Gough Hill, No. 103 Peak. Bungalow containing drawing, dining and smoking rooms and five bedrooms. With ground for Tennis-Court.

FOR SALE.

HARTING and ROGATE, on part of Kowloon-Inland Lot 1154. Apply to

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building, Hongkong, 2nd Oct., 1913. [211]

TO LET.—Shop in Queen's Road, Central. Apply to INKHO & Co.

TO LET.—Two room Flats in Kowloon. Suitable for Europeans, in good airy locality. All Modern Conveniences. Terms Moderate. Apply H. RUTTON, JEE. Royal George Hotel, Hongkong, 17th Oct., 1913. [956]

TO LET.—Furnished or unfurnished, ground floor of No. 2, Bay View, Mody Road, Kowloon. [982]

Notices

NEW CURIO STORE.

Embroidered Screens
Wall Hangings,
Lacquered
and
Bronze Ware, etc., etc.
NIKKO & Co.,
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But take a few doses of our BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS. It stops the most obstinate Cough, removes the Phlegm and heals up the irritated bronchial tubes. The taste is pleasant, the action prompt and it is perfectly harmless.

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AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

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FOOTBALLS

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO CLUBS.

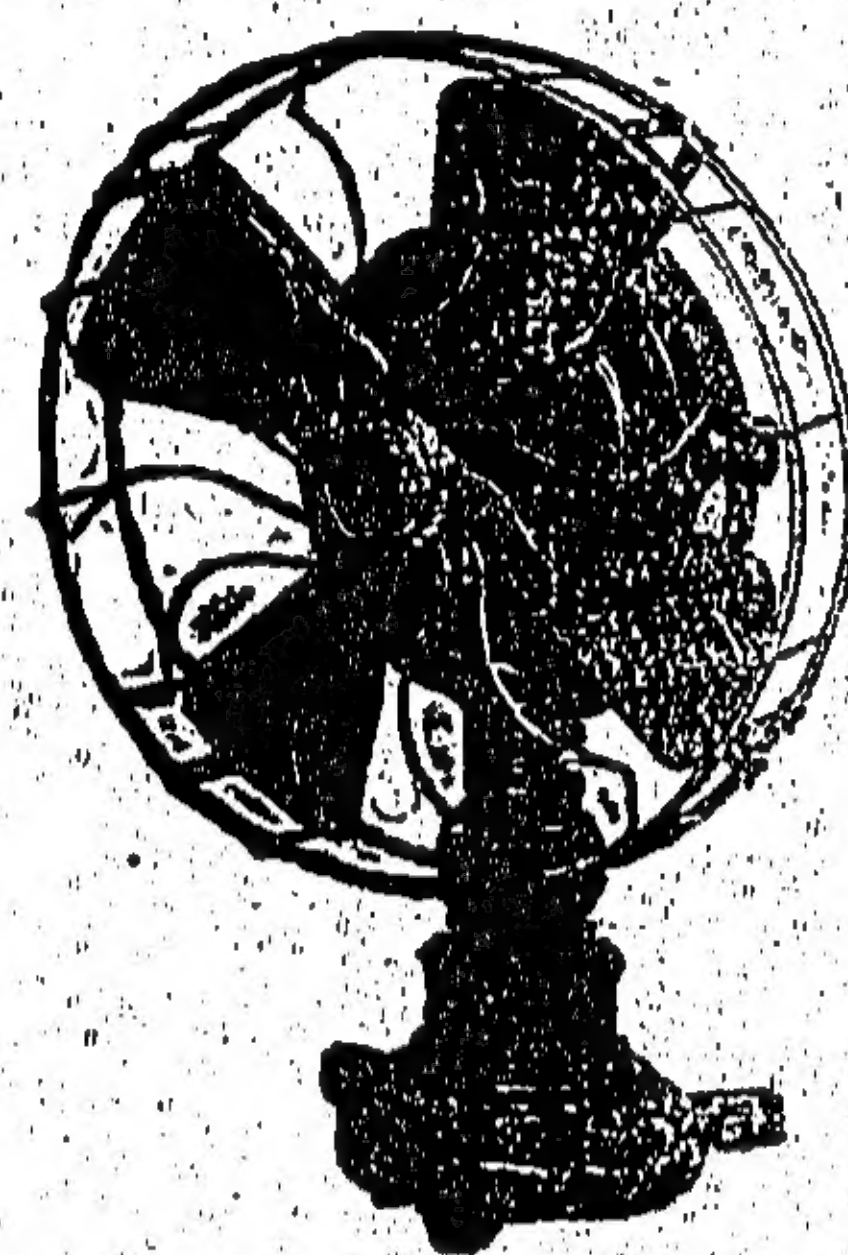
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

PHEW! IT IS HOT.

WHY SWELTER IN THE HEAT?

BUY

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KEEP COOL

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.
OF CHINA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—
7, Jinkee Road,
Shanghai.

18, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong
Telephone 518.
Telegrams—"Sparkless."

N. LAZARUS,
Ophthalmic Optician.

11A, D'Aguiar Street.

Note:

The Only European
Optician in D'Aguiar St.
Telephone, 1292.



The numerous imitations of Aspirin, which one finds on the market, make it necessary to ask for the genuine article, which alone is of value in the treatment of headache, toothache, neuralgia, colds, child etc. Therefore insist upon genuine
Bayer's Tablets of Aspirin.

PRICE \$0.50 PER TUBE.



ON SALE AT ALL STORES.

SHOPPING MADE EASY.

THE STORE FOR EVERYONE

The Queen's Road Central Co.
AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

ONE OF OUR SPECIALTIES

HIGH CLASS TAILORS & EXPERIENCED CUTTERS

Perfect Fit Guaranteed

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY

CHEAPEST STORE IN THE EAST

Queen's Road Central Co., 41, 41, 41, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 72 YEARS.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

SPECIALITIES.

STONE GINGER BEER (Brewed).

DRY GINGER ALE (In Pints and Splits).

"PYERIS"

Sparkling Mineral TABLE WATER
(IN QUARTS, PINTS & SPLITS).

"FORMAZONE"

As invigorating and Refreshing as Fine CHAMPAGNE.

ICE CREAM SODA.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$30 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

CHADWICK.—On October 30 at Shamshun, Canton, to Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Chadwick a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1913.

POISON FOR THE ASKING.

We have on our desk at the moment one pound of cyanide of potassium, or sufficient poison to cause the deaths of about half the population of Hongkong. That pound of poison which we could easily make ten pounds if we so desired, was purchased locally and was sold to a Chinese employee of our wish, to our thinking, altogether too little investigation as to the purpose to which it was to be put. Will it be believed that all that is necessary in this Colony—or was necessary on this occasion—is to send an employee or servant for this great quantity of a deadly poison with the statement that it is wanted for cleaning silver? And the most damaging part of the thing is that it can be purchased at a Chinese wholesale dealer's who is not a chemist at all! There is something terribly wrong here. At Home a person who wished to obtain cyanide of potassium for such a purpose would be required to ask for it in person, and would be required also to state his name and address and the purpose to which the poison was to be put. He would be asked how much silver he wished to clean, and the chemist would then decide how much poison to give him. If the quantity of silver seemed to demand too much cyanide of potassium, consistent with safety, a cautious chemist would almost certainly give half the necessary quantity and instruct the purchaser to return for the second half at a later date. And under no circumstances would he sell a quantity approaching to anything like one pound of a deadly poison.

Chemists at Home take these precautions because they get into trouble if they do not. And the same should obtain here. The law provides for it. The "Pharmacy Ordinance, 1908" states (section 10):—

It shall be unlawful to sell any poison of those which are specified in the first part of schedule 1 to any person unknown to the seller; and on every sale of any such article the seller shall, before delivery, make or cause to be made an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose, stating, in the form set forth in Schedule B to this ordinance, the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, and the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required, to which entry the signature of the seller of the purchaser and of the person, if any, who introduced him shall be affixed.

Properly applied, that section should prevent the indiscriminate sale of poisons, to all and sundry, without due care as to the person who is purchasing it, the purpose to which it is to be put, and the quantity which is sold at one time. But that section does not appear to be properly applied, if one not a chemist can sell an enormous quantity of poison, and we should like to ask whose is the fault. The answer is contained in the remark made earlier that chemists at Home are careful because care is demanded of them or they get into trouble. Sellers here are apparently neglectful of the provisions of the Pharmacy Ordinance because these provisions are not applied. It is the old story of official lethargy or incompetence or unwillingness. Ordinances are made but are not carried into effect, or they are framed so loosely that a clever lawyer can drive a horse and cart through them. The lawyer need not always be clever. Has not this manner of official working gone on quite long enough? The public pays to have laws properly framed and applied for its protection, and its laws are, as this dangerous instance shows, not properly applied. It is about time that the public insisted that, if it pays for protection, it shall be protected, if it pays for proper government it shall be properly governed. If it pays the price it should call the tune and see that the tune is reasonably well played. It is little short of a scandal that poison in such quantities should be permitted to be sold.

The Joke that Failed.

We have suggested, often than once, that Hongkong is not a place with a strong sense of humour; but we were never more convinced of it than last night when Mr. Malini told a story in his own clever way. Briefly, he told how he once tried his egg and tray trick at the house of the Governor of an American state. This consists of hitting a tray balanced on five tumblers, from underneath five eggs and dropping an egg into each tumbler. On this occasion, said Malini, all five eggs missed the tumblers and made a nice bit of a mess of a handsome carpet. Malini called for more eggs and told his host that he would prove he could do it. "I believe you," said his host dryly. Well, said that is a clever story—and a Hongkong audience waited for the rest! There were exceptions, to the number of about three, and one of these was a big Scotsman whose joyous shout of delight seemed to occasion more merriment than the joke. He wants no surgical operation, though he comes from north of the Tweed, but some of those who wondered what he laughed at could do with one.

No Tobacco.

Reports of meetings of Boards of Guardians in rural districts at Home occasionally make extremely amusing reading. We hit across one the other day which clearly showed that there are still a few "kill-joys" among the members of these bodies. The question of the tobacco allowance to inmates came up, and one of the members suggested that this should be cut out. It was explained that only tea cunes per week were consumed, this amount being divided between five old men. The dissentient member denounced the continuance of the allowance, stating that two cunes a week was "very heavy smoking." We are not surprised that this remark was greeted with laughter, and we are glad to note that good sense prevailed, and that the allowance was continued. To deprive of tobacco old men accustomed to a smoke, would be inflicting a distinct hardship on folk who have struck hard days. But there are always to be found people who are never happy unless they are making others miserable.

Sound Advice.

Yesterday Reuter's telegram contained summaries of two important speeches on Chinese affairs, and both were noteworthy for the fact that they contained sound advice which, if followed, should lift China to a much higher place than she now occupies among the nations of the world. Sir John Jordan emphasised the off-reiterated need of the loyalty of the Provinces to the Central Government, and assured China that the main object of British policy is to see the new Republic strong and united. Mr. Bryce struck a similar note and urged that the things for which China should strive are the unity of the nation, order and tranquillity, a pure and honest administration, economy in public expenditure and additional educational facilities. That is setting the ideal very high, to be sure; the advice is good, but it will be many years before the counsel is taken to heart, we imagine.

RADIUM MARVELS.

German Savant Claims Cures of Deafness.

Dr. Hugel, writing in the Berlin *Medizinischen Klinik*, a scientific paper, announces the use of radium Mesothorium rays as a cure for deafness. He says it has been entirely successful even in hopeless cases, and with one milligram of Mesothorium an immediate improvement has been attained, lasting for one year.

Our Practice.

It is notified that information has been received from Military Authorities that gun practice will be carried out as under:—On Thursday, the 6th November. From Stonecutters, in a north-westerly to south-westerly direction, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

DAY BY DAY.

THE FIRST THING A KINDNESS DESERVES IS ACCEPTANCE.—THE SECOND TRANSMISSION.—Geo. McDonald.

The Mails.

Australian Mail.—Left per s.s. Prinz Sigismund at 9 a.m. to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Cheuan at 5 p.m. to-day.

American Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Mongolia to-day.

Launch Repairs.

Tenders are being invited for repairs to Government Steam Launch "H. O. 1."

Lottery Tickets.

A man was fined \$250, at the Police Court, this morning, for having in his possession 400 lottery tickets. Inspector McDonald prosecuted.

Asking for Trouble.

Three men were fined \$2 each at the Police Court, this morning, for trespassing at the Central Police Station in the early hours of this morning.

Clothing Stolen.

A Chinese carpenter of 60, Stanley Street, has reported to the police that some person stole from his room, clothing to the value of £12.50.

Stole a Pig.

A woman from Kowloon City has reported to the police that some person has stolen her pig from the pig-sty. She stated that the pig weighed seventy catties and she values it at \$12.

Unauthorized "Postman."

Mr. Wolfe, the Postmaster General, prosecuted a Chinese at the Police Court, this morning, for carrying eleven letters into the Colony without stamps. A fine of \$20 was imposed.

Jewellery Theft.

A Chinese married woman of 23, Elgin Street, reports that some person entered her house through the back kitchen window during the day time, yesterday, and stole 22 articles of jewellery worth \$1,800.

Illicit Divan.

Twelve men were charged before Mr. Hazell, at the Police Court this morning, by Inspector Dymond, with being concerned in an opium divan that had been raided four times this year. The man charged with "keeping" was fined \$250 and the remainder \$3 each.

Stole Cutlery.

At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese who had been employed by Sergeant Wilson at Victoria Barracks, was charged by Inspector Mc. Hardy with stealing cutlery and spoons. A sentence of one month's hard labour and four hours' stocks was passed.

Song Services.

In connection with the weekly Song Services held on Sunday evenings at the European Y.M.C.A. rooms the Bishop of Victoria will speak on "The Element of Truth." At subsequent services the speakers will include the Revs. V.H.C. Myle, N.C. Pope, W. Bone, and J. Kirk Macdonald.

Latest Advertisements.

Mr. E. M. Raymond has been admitted a partner in the firm of Moxon and Taylor.—Page 5.

Coincidence notice concerning these Mongolian appear on Page 5.

Mr. T. Hunter has established himself as a Shipping, Estate and Commission Agent.—Page 5.

The partnership existing between Messrs Raymond and Logan has been dissolved by consent.—Page 5.

Messrs W. Logan and B. Basto have entered into partnership as share and general brokers.—Page 5.

Qualified Auditors.

A notification signed by Mr. H. A. Nisbet, Registrar of Companies, says that in addition to those already notified the following auditors for the purposes of application to be appointed persons have made the Companies Ordinances, 1911 and 1913, and that they are, in his opinion, qualified to perform the duties required by the said Ordinances to be performed by an auditor:—George Richardson, Wingrove, G. H. Thomson, N. Thomson, C. H. Bell, G. B. George, and R. O. B. Fennell, all of Shanghai.

1888.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the Week Ending November 1, 1888.

These Whipper-snappers.

October 27.—"We frequently receive complaints of the inactivity shown to the public by the junior clerks and other subordinate officers in the various departments of the Government service. A member of the community has business to transact at a Government office and it very often happens, if he is not a person of some note, that he is kept waiting outside and subjected to rudeness, impertinence or inactivity from some impudent young whipper-snapper who is oblivious of his true position. The worst offenders in this respect are Chinese and singularly enough, their rudeness is chiefly directed at their own countrymen."

[We still have whipper-snappers (not all of them Chinese) who have yet to learn that a Government servant should not try to act as though he were a Government master.]

Cautious.

October 31.—"It is currently rumoured in Canton that Li Hang-chang will succeed Chan Chi-ling as Viceroy of the Liang Kwang after the Chinese New Year. The object of this appointment, it is stated, is to arrange a number of rather serious difficulties which have arisen in the Southern provinces for some considerable time past. We shall believe, in the appointment of the Viceroy of Chili to Canton after the Imperial decree has appeared in the *Peking Gazette* and not till then."

[Canton was evidently as prolific in rumours then as now.]

A New Profession.

October 20.—"We've all heard of doll's glass eye makers, and the man who smoked glasses for atomized purposes. They are rivaled. A copper-coloured pagan who called himself a grasshopper catcher was charged to-day with being a rogue and vagabond, having been found half-way up the stairs of someone else's domicile at midnight. Notwithstanding his very reasonable explanation that that was just the time and place to pursue his studies in entomology, he was ordered to be imprisoned for three weeks."

[Hard luck! But perhaps he would make a study of cock-roaches during his incarceration.]

1888.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the "Hongkong Telegraph" for November 1, 1888.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—151 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton.—\$85 per share, sellers.

China Traders Insurance Company.—\$68 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance.—115.25 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$97 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.—\$324 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company.—\$73 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.—36 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company.—\$215 per share, sales and sellers.

China and Macao Steamship Company.—\$123 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company.—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company.—\$105 per share, sellers.

Indo-China S.N. Company.—17 per cent. dis., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company.—\$54 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$182 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$95 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company.—\$84 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$80 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.—58 per cent. premium, sales and sellers.

"THE TELEGRAPH'S" ACROSTIC.

PILLARS.

Be prepared—their Chief will get Surely now a basinet.

BARS.

1.—With man is here from heaven a subtle charm. The curse of Saladin saves kings from harm.

2.—Once let begin and you would see How very drowsy you might be.

3.—Then through Eastern scenes he went: Now I go, and tis different take it—

4.—Take it off and you may make it. Reading p'raps would better make it.

5.—When all is gone there's nought left to divide. Unless a drink will warm you up inside.

6.—No elfs there are; but if there were, alas, You'd see one here by peering in a glass. [Answer on Monday.]

ALL SAINTS DAY

Special Service at St. Joseph's Church.

A special service will be held to-morrow in St. Joseph's Church at 10 a.m. to celebrate All Saints Day. A general communion service will be held at 7 a.m. Special interest attaches to the 10 a.m. service by reason of the fact that to-morrow will be Mrs. Lamb's last Sunday as organist. The programme of music is as follows:—

Kyrie (We'll be's Mass in A.) Gloria (Webbe's Mass in G.) Credo (Turner's "Ave Verum.") Offertory (Turner's "Ave Verum.") Sanctus (Webbe's Mass in A.) Benedictus (Turner's Mass in Bb.) Agnus Dei. Benediction: O. Salutaris (Battistelli.) Tantum Ergo (Mendelssohn.) Adieu (Gregorian.)

CONSUL'S COOLIES FINED

Could not be Found when Wanted.

At the Police Court, this morning, M. Liebert, the French Consul, presented four coolies in his employ for refusing to obey an order.

M. Liebert told Mr. Hazell that on the 30th ult. he and his two daughters went to Blake Pier in their chairs, and the coolies were ordered to be there at 11 o'clock. They were not there at that time, nor were they there at half past twelve when his daughters went to look for them.

Sergeant Angus said that originally there were six coolies charged, but two could not be found.

The defendants said that the head coolie told them to be there at one o'clock.

His Worship:—What were you doing during those four hours? One of the coolies replied that they went looking for clothes, and not wanting new clothes it took them a long time to find old ones. They also went for rice.

A fine of \$5, or in default fourteen days, was imposed on each of the men.

LOCAL SPORT.

Hongkong Hotel Billiard Tournament.

Last evening at the Hongkong Hotel, in the Billiard Tournament, Sgt. Bacon, owe 25, beat Lung Kam-kong, owe 200, by 250—189.

R.E.'s Meet the Somerset. Arising out of a challenge by the sergeants of the Somerset Light Infantry, the R.E. sergeants met them in a series of competitions in tennis, billiards and cards, at Wellington Barracks. The Somerset won the tennis but went down before the Engineers at billiards and cards. Afterwards an impromptu concert was held in which the following took part:—Sgt. Elton, S.L.I. Serat Howell, S.L.I.; Sgt. Healey, R.E.; Sgt. Portocue, S.L.I.; Corral, Grimes, R.E.; Sgt. Croder, S.L.I.; S.M. Morgan, R.E. and Sgt. Asprey, R.E.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Harmston's Circus opens this evening at Causeway Bay beneath a large water-proof tent which is claimed to be the biggest travelling abroad. The proprietors pride themselves on account of the special merit of the different lines that they present, and the convenience of the seating and the general attention to the comforts of their patrons is one of the features in which they take special care. The bill is naturally headed by the Cottrell Troupe of five performers who introduce an absolutely novel stunt in the "Trampoline" act. The Delroys are jugglers who are already well-known in Hongkong but they are also provided with new tricks that will make their performance all the more interesting. The Gowns also are celebrities in their way and besides going in for all the usual comic turns traditional to circus clowns, give displays of acrobatic and gymnastic tricks, while Gast and Vortex the two cyclists do all sorts of weird things on the bicycle, including mounting stairs on the wheel. Other touts of interest will be Ambrosio on the rings, Master C. Hruca the midget, and the well known duo Miss Jennie and Willie Barnston who give pleasing performances entirely their own.

In addition to this the managerie which is well stocked provides much for interesting the youngsters.

INDIAN MAIL MYSTERY.

Reported Robbery of Parcels Worth £1,800 at Brindisi.

A report has reached London of a daring robbery of gold and securities from the outgoing Indian mail repatriated at Brindisi, but the Post Office officials have heard nothing of any such robbery.

Telegraphic inquiries in Italy resulted in the Rome correspondent of the Central News transmitting under reserve a report published in the *Italiano* according to that journal's Brindisi correspondent, one Sunday night a robbery was committed in the postal department known as the "Customs Mail," where two packages of securities were stolen last year. At half-past seven a postal van was waiting outside the office to unload the mails when the driver, Oreste Alavilla, noticed that the door of the office was standing ajar. Thinking that one of the employees was within, he called out to him to come and help him unload the parcels. Getting no reply, he went and found an employee named Giuseppe Zaccaria, who, on investigating the matter, discovered that the door of the office was open, but that the office itself was empty, and that the mail chest had been forced. The officials ascertained that the robbers had gained entrance by means of duplicate keys.

It was recalled that on the Saturday evening the office was kept open until midnight because the mails were late in arriving, and that one of the employees, whose name is given, held the attention of the chief of the office for some little time.

It was found that the robbers had stolen 23 packets of valuable, which had been in a "cache," offering no guarantee of their security, since it consisted only of a wooden box, not fastened to the wall, and easy to remove. Among the stolen parcels were two which weighed eleven pounds each, and which contained a quantity of English gold coins. Another package, sent by the Banco d'Italia, contained share certificates, while other parcels contained watches and nickel money.

Almost all the parcels were addressed to British India or Australia, and should have been forwarded on Sunday evening by the Peninsular mail steamer. The amount of the robbery is said to be about £1,800.

Postmen's Clothing. Tenders are being invited for making up and supply of clothing for the use of the General Post Office for the year 1914.

EDUCATION POLICY BY
TEACHERS.Salaries that Turn Away
Ambitious Youth.

The annual conference of the National Federation of Class Teachers was opened at Derby, in the very room where twenty years ago the federation had its birth. The outstanding feature of the day was the address of the new President, Mr. W. T. Kenward, of Southampton.

Referring to the promise of a National Education Bill, Mr. Kenward said that in the past the introduction of an education measure had been the signal for the outbreak of hostilities between various theological factions, and in this matter of the Churches educational interests and the well-being of the child had either been overlooked or sacrificed.

The Man in the Street. "The country," he remarked, "will not tolerate a repetition of past experience in this respect. The man in the street has no interest in these sectarian controversies. If the Churches obstruct educational progress in the alleged interests of religious teaching in the schools, then they must not be surprised if, from sheer weariness of their souls, the general public say that religious teaching shall be left entirely to the Churches and the responsibility of the State be limited to the giving of secular education." (Cheers.)

In some quarters, he proceeded, discussion of the intentions of the Government had been marked by an air assumption that the condition of primary education was moderately good, and that the vital matter was the provision of further facilities for secondary and University education. They challenged this assumption, and declared that the improvement of primary education was vital for secondary and University education.

A Disgrace to the Nation. Mr. Kenward complained that in many counties the qualified class teacher was practically non-existent. The staffing of rural schools was a disgrace to the nation. Another evil was the size of classes in the primary schools. While these classes exceeded 40 children any plans for the widespread extension of higher education must fall short of their full measure of success.

Turning to the question of salaries, the President declared that the time had arrived when the State must give assistance to the local authorities towards the payment of the salaries to teachers.

"It is not good for education," he said, "that the teachers should take with them into their classrooms a sense of just claims denied and reasonable hopes frustrated. It is not good for education that the profession of class teaching should be regarded as the Cinderella of all the professions. (Cheers.) It is a bad outlook for the future of education that the brightest of our boys, noting the meagre prospects which the teaching profession has to offer, should turn to other paths, where the prospects are more in keeping with the ambition of youth."

BAD EFFECTS OF OZONE.

A correspondent writes to *The Times*:—The growing use of ozone as an air purifier and a restorer of exhausted human vitality is likely to receive a check; an adverse report upon the properties of this gas has just been made as a result of scientific investigations conducted on behalf of the official organ of the American Medical Association by eminent bacteriologists.

The report states that, so far as the evidence goes, ozone produces no reaction in the human organism that can be regarded as in any degree beneficial in warding off infectious disease. On the contrary, all appreciable physiological changes produced by the inhalation of ozone are distinctly of an injurious and weakening character. Another objection to the use of ozone as an "air purifier" is that while it has the property of masking bad odors it destroys neither their cause nor effect. Since bad odors are danger signals anything which tends to conceal them is obviously in the best interests of hygiene.

NANKING WATER
FAMINE

A City Dried up and Rotten Threatening the Wheat.

Nanking, October 25. Added to the troubles through which the people of Nanking have already passed, the city and surrounding country are now facing the danger of a most serious and widespread drought. Though Nanking is not far from the Yangtze river, yet apart from the months that run round the city and which ebb and flow with the tides from the river, the city is dependent for its water supply entirely upon ponds, wells, and cisterns. The water from the ponds is used for watering the many gardens that are planted throughout the city, and is used for washing purposes. The number of wells is limited, one well being generally used in common by one neighborhood, the well water being mostly used for drinking purposes.

Dried Up. During the long period that has elapsed since there has been any appreciable rain these ponds and wells have one by one been drying up, until now most of them, throughout the city, are absolutely dry. The first distress that was felt was the lack of water for the watering of the fields and gardens that flourish in the uninhabited parts of the city, and it is pathetic to see the truckers digging deeper and deeper into these dry ponds in the hope of getting a few drops of water for their parched up vegetables. People have been going to the wells long before day in the mornings in order to get a little water for drinking purposes, but most of these furnish no longer any water at all. For the most part water is being hauled into the city from the moats around the city—very muddy and unattractive looking water. There is a great demand for water carts, the number of which is very inadequate. At a number of foreign houses and on several of the mission compounds there is no water, the supply being thus brought also from the outside, and throughout the city among the people at large there is growing distress.

20 Miles for a Bucketful. But this is not the worst feature of the present situation. Nanking being nearer the river is better off than the surrounding country. A friend who has just returned from a trip down the Pakow-tientsin Railway reports that all along the railway the vegetation is everywhere drying up. At Chuchow and Nankai there is growing apprehension of the failure of all the crops. Another friend just returned from Luohow, north of Wuhu, reports that he saw a man carrying two buckets of water suspended from a pole across his shoulder for a distance of twenty miles, going and coming.

Refugees are already coming in from parts of Anhui, where the effects of the drought have rendered the situation hopeless. It is said by those who certainly ought to know that unless there is rain within the next week the planting of the wheat crop is hopeless—and that will spell famine for the whole surrounding country.

The relief work for those made destitute by the looming famine is being prosecuted steadily. That by the women's committee for the women is being done so efficiently that it has attracted widespread attention. Wealthy ladies in Yangchow have sent down a request to the lady workers in Nanking to send a representative up there to give them a first-hand account of the way in which the relief work for women is being carried on, as they themselves wish to inaugurate a like enterprise.

The relief committee of the Government has been consulting with the general relief committee as to ways and means. It does not appear, however, that very much has yet been undertaken, but an investigation by order of the Government as to the amount of losses sustained by the people in Nanking has resulted in the reporting of \$15,000,000 worth of property lost, seven million among the merchants and eight million among the people at large. This does not include the losses at Hankow. To repay even

one-tenth of this loss will mean the outlay of a considerable sum on the part of the Government.

The lack of water is, of course, adding to the general expense of living in the city. The price of rice is rising. The price of vegetables has doubled. A drink of water costs money, and one can hardly take a bath with a clear conscience.—*North China Daily News*

Reduced Fee.

A new regulation provides that the fee payable in respect of the public performance of stage plays in the Sailors and Soldiers Home shall be \$1 per annum and not \$120 as previously provided.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

WITH THE ADVENT OF THE COOL WEATHER

The following Breakfast delicacies should prove welcome.

Pork Pies German Sausages
Pork Sausages Smoked Tongues
Corned Pork Brawn, etc., etc.

To-day's Advertisements.



KRUSE & Co.

A FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEMORIAL.

The Twentieth Century as the Age of Words.

A memorial to Miss Florence Nightingale outside the central home of the Liverpool Queen Victoria District Nursing Association was unveiled recently. The memorial nursing got its start in Liverpool fifty years ago, largely with the help of Florence Nightingale. On her death three years ago it was decided to provide a memorial. Out of the funds collected four Florence Nightingale nurses have been "endowed" and the remainder of the fund has been used for the memorial just unveiled—a panel of Loughtonwood stone, on which Miss Nightingale is represented as carrying out the mission of her life. Miss Rosalind Paget unveiled the panel, and the Lord Mayor of Liverpool presided over a large gathering.

Miss Paget said that looking back on 35 years of nursing work she could see a great many changes, most of them for the better but some about which she was not so sure. Sixteen years ago Florence Nightingale said: "There is an old legend that the nineteenth century is to be the age for woman, and has it not been so? Shall the twentieth century be the age for words? God forbid." That was a prophetic vision. Had there ever been ten years of such conferences and lectures and words? If those words were to be of any use they must be condensed into action, and what she wanted to know was who was going to be the executive in this crusade for the nation. There were plenty of people to help, but who was to do the actual work? She was conscious of a change in the public attitude towards the trained nurse, and very possibly this was owing to the perfection of the nurse's training. The thinking of the nurse was being done for her in the hospital. They were in hospital so long that they forgot to think when they came out. She was not sure if they were not better off under the old conditions when they had not so much preparation and had more in view the necessity of nursing the patient as well as the disease. To retain their position they must reconsider their standpoint, their ideals, and perhaps their training, so that they might take part as preventers of disease as well as the curers.—(Applause.)

\$250
XMAS COMPETITION.
NESTLE & ANGLO SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.
Are offering a prize of the value of \$250 for the best advertisement of their famous Products
MILK, CREAM & CHOCOLATES

Details are too long to insert here, but on every THURSDAY an inset will be included with this paper, giving full particulars. Full instructions may also be obtained from any of the following Firms:—

Hongkong Telegraph.
China Mail.
Lane, Crawford & Co.
Moutrie & Co. Ltd.
Gauze & Co.
Wang Hing.

Hongkong Daily Press.
South China Morning Post.
Weismann Ltd.
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
A. S. Watson Co., Ltd.
Wm. Powell, Ltd.

THE COMPETITION CLOSING ON 20TH DECEMBER, 1913.
YOU CAN WIN THIS PRIZE!

To-day's
AdvertisementsPACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

a.s. "MONGOLIA,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN
PORTS & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board TUESDAY November, 4th, 1913 at noon will be landed at consignees' risk and expense. Cargo remaining undelivered SATURDAY, Nov. 4th, 1913 at noon in addition to landing charges will be subject to storage charges.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected. All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above company's godown FRIDAY, November 7th 1913 at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees, and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be called on or before December 1st, 1913, otherwise they will not be recognised.

W. C. MORRISON, Agent.
Hongkong, 1st Nov., 1913.

To-day's
Advertisements

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself in the Colony as a Shipping, Estate and Commission Agent.

TOBIAS HUNTER.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between Messrs. RAYMOND and LOGAN has this day by mutual consent been dissolved.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will as from this date carry on business of Share and General Brokers in partnership under the name of LOGAN & BASTO, at No. 12 Ice House Street (formerly occupied by Messrs. Raymond & Logan).

W. LOGAN.
B. BASTO.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1913.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD MAURICE RAYMOND has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm, which will continue to carry on the business of Share and General Brokers as heretofore under the style of "Moxon and Taylor."

MOXON & TAYLOR.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1913.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

"MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS."

TELEPHONE No. 29.

SMART = = =

SHIRTWEAR.

Perfect Fitting = = =

= = = Comfortable Wearing.

MACKINTOSH & Co., LTD. 16, DES VOEUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL LTD.

TELEPHONE No. 38

SPECIAL SHOW

OF EVERYTHING

FOR

LADIES & CHILDRENS
WEAR

INSPECTION INVITED.

WM. POWELL LTD.

J. ULLMANN & COMPANY.

We are the BEST Jewellers and also have the BEST Cut Glass, and Fancy Goods of all varieties.

Queen's Road, (Corner of Flower Street).

THE
ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LD.

FORMERLY Messrs. LAKE, CRAWFORD & Co's PIANO DEPT.

For
HIGH CLASS PIANOS
At
MODERATE PRICES

SALE & HIRE

REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

6, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL,
(TELEPHONE No. 1322.)



**"KING
GEORGE
IV"**
Scotch
Whisky

Its world-wide popularity is due to its mature ripeness, soft refinement, and exquisite flavour.

One of the principal brands of
THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED
GLASGOW & LONDON
EDINBURGH & SCOTLAND

Shipping

CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
Empress of Russia 5th Nov.	Empress of Britain 19th Dec.
Empress of India 20th Nov.	Allan Line 27th Nov.
Empress of Asia 4th Dec.	Empress of Britain 25th Dec.

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.
The "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" and "EMPERESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 20 knot turbine steamers, of 18,350 tons gross, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.
The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.
All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" "EMPERESS OF ASIA" via Optional Atlantic Port £71.10.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" via Optional Atlantic Port £65.
Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.
"MONTEAGLE" Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45. Meals and sleeping car £6 additional.
SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.
Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between ports of call in Japan.
For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rules of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.
Corner of Poddar Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. "Torilla" 5,205 tons, Capt. Swanson, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI on 2nd November.
S.S. "Dilwara" 5,378 tons, Capt. Ramage, will be despatched for MIKE, KOBE and MOJI on 14th November.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "A. Apar" 4,450 tons, Capt. Walker, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 8th November.
S.S. "Thongwa" 6,298 tons, Capt. Robins, will be despatched as above on 11th Nov.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents

Hongkong, Oct. 31st, 1913.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO,
AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

Joint Service of
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Saturday, 1st November.
10.00 p.m. "Heungshan" 5.00 p.m. "Kinshan,"
Sunday, 2nd November.
10.00 p.m. "Fatshan" 4.00 p.m. "Honam."
These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
A Telephone service has been recently installed on the Canton. Company's Steamers—Day Steamers Call No. 776. Night Steamers, Call No. 775.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "Sui Tai" Tons 1651 S.S. "Sui An" Tons 1651

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sundays at 9 a.m. & 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO

SUNDAY, 2nd November.
The Company's Steamship, "Sui An,"

will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 5 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This steamer connects with the Excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "Hoi-Sang" 487 Tons.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs. & Satur., at 4.30 p.m.

Joint Service of

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., The China Navigation Co., Ltd., and The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "Sainan" 588 Tons, and "Nahning," 589 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 p.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "Linan" and "Sanul." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY LIMITED.
(HOTEL MANSIONS FIRST FLOOR)
Opposite the Blake Pier.

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, and Port Said	Kamo Maru Capt. Kawara Kashima Maru Capt. M. Yagi	T. 16,000 T. 20,000 WEDNES., 5th Nov. at d'light. WEDNES., 19th Nov. at d'light.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Iritawa Tamba Maru Capt. J. Teranaka	T. 12,500 T. 12,500 TUES., 4th Nov., at noon. TUESDAY, 18th Nov., at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 WED., 19th Nov. at noon.
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CALCUTTA, via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Kanagawa Maru Capt. Machida	T. 12,500 TUESDAY, 4th Nov.
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Kaga Maru Capt. T. Sokane Kumano Maru Capt. M. Winckler	T. 12,500 T. 9,300 THURS., 6th Nov., at 11 a.m. WEDNESDAY, 19th Nov. at 4 a.m.
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KOBE & Yokohama	Bombay Maru Capt. Tozawa	T. 6,000 SATURDAY, 1st Nov.
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SHANGHAI, Moji & Yokohama		
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1 Cargo only.
Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON—1914

FOR EUROPE	FOR AMERICA
Miyazaki Maru 16,000 tons sails Wednesday 28th January.	Shidzuoka Maru 12,500 tons sails Tuesday 27th January.
Kitano " 16,000 " " 11th February	Tamba " 12,500 " " 10th February
Iyo " 12,500 " " 25th "	Aki " 12,500 " " 24th "
Hirano " 16,000 " " 11th March	Sado " 12,500 " " 10th March
Katori " 20,000 " " 25th "	Yokohama " 12,500 " " 24th "
Kumo " 16,000 " " 8th April	Awa " 12,500 " " 7th April
Kashima " 20,000 " " 22nd "	Shidzuoka " 12,500 " " 21st "

For further information apply to
Telephone No. 292.

F. KUSUNOTO, Manager.

[5]

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
TAKOW, AMOY & SHAI	1st Nov. at 4 p.m.
NINGPO & NEWCHOW	Kalgan	1st Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	Chenan	1st Nov. at midnight
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	Kueichow	3rd Nov. at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	6th Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	Yingchow	8th Nov. at midnight

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUL"

"MANILA LINE"—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinua," "Taming" and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

"SHANGHAI LINE"—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan," and the S.S. "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$4. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents
Telephone No. 36
Hongkong 31st Oct., 1913.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Time-Table of Sailings up to the end of 1913.

Steamers' name and G. R. Tonnage	DATES
	When the steamer sailed or when expected to leave Odessa, Vladivostok or Harbin.
	When the steamer may be expected to arrive at Hongkong (ABOUT)
NOVGOROD 5500	15th September
TAMBOV 4441	30th September
PERM 4419	14th October
KOURSK 5792	23rd October
	25th October
	10th November
	24th November
	3rd December
	13th October
	15th November
	25th November
	1st December
	14th December
	24th December

N.B.—The exact date of arrival of the Homeward Steamers will be published after receipt of sailing telegram from the port of call under the column "Notice to Shippers." For Freight, Passage and other particulars, Apply to

Capl. D. A. LUKHANOFF, Agent.
Hotel Marlborough, 3rd Floor, Tel. No. 1324.
Hongkong, 14th Oct., 1913.

Shipping

HONGKONG
PHILIPPINES.PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO

Steamship. T. Captains. For Sailing date.

Rubi	4000 J. Miller	Manila Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo	THUR., 13th Nov. 1 p.m.
Zafiro	4000 F. S. McMurray	Manila Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo	SATURDAY, 22nd Nov. 4 p.m.

Electric light Fans in every cabin; competent stewardesses carried.

For Freight or Passage apply to

HEWAN TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 20 Oct. 1913.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tjitaroom	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Tjimanoeck	JAPAN	1st half Nov.	JAVA	1st half Nov.
Tjikini	JAVA	1st half Nov.	SHAI	1st half Nov.
Tjipanas	SHAI	1st half Nov.	JAVA	1st half Nov.
Tjilajap	JAVA	2nd half Nov.	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.
Tjimahl	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.	JAVA	2nd half Nov.
Tjilwong	JAVA	2nd half Nov.	SHAI	2nd half Nov.
Tjibodas	JAVA	1st half Dec.	SHAI	1st half Dec.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375 York Building.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing
S.S. Nippon Maru	11,000	A. G. Stevens	Nov. 5, at noon.
S.S. Tenyo Maru	22,000	E. Bent	Nov. 11.
S.S. Hongkong Maru	11,000	S. Togo	Nov. 28.
S.S. Shinyo Maru	22,000	H. S. Smith	Dec. 4.
S.S. Chiyu Maru	22,000	W. W. Greene	Dec. 22.

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Soreys.

All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and telephone and post office.

The S.S. Nippon Maru will be despatched for San Francisco via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Wednesday 5th November, at noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz.

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

Proposed Sailings From Hongkong (Subject to Alteration).

Steamers	Tons	Date of Sailing
Anyo Maru	18,500	Wednesday Dec. 3, Noon
Kyo Maru	17,200	Thurs. Feb. 5, 1914 at noon

For Further Particulars as to Passage Freight, apply to
S. MORIMOTO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDING, Opposite Blake Pier.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Mongolia	Manchuria	Korea	Siberia
27,000 tons, twin screws.	27,000 tons twin screws.	21,000 tons, twin screws.	18,000 tons, (twin screws)
Also NILE 11,000 tons, CHINA, 10,000 tons, and PERIA, 9,000 tons.			

To San Francisco from Hongkong calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe (via Inland Sea), Yokohama and Honolulu (the Pacific). Through Service via New York to Europe.

Some Features of Service.

Electric Fans, Swimming Tank, Orchestra, Amusements, Wireless, Submarine Signal Service, and Bilge Keels. Cuisine under Personal Supervision of Mr. V. Moroni, one of the World's most famous caterers.

Return portion of round trip tickets, as above, available for Passage Via C.P.R. from Vancouver desired. Through Passengers have the Privilege of Traveling by Rail between ports of Kobe and Okama.	an Francisco	50	110	68
		50	110	68

Steamer: **Mongolia** 27,000 Tons, Sailing Nov. 2nd 1914

Return price of round trip tickets, as above, available for Passage via C.P.R. from Vancouver if desired. Through Passengers have the privilege of travelling by Rail between ports of Kobe & Yokohama.

Steamer: Mongolia, 27,000 Tons, Sailing Nov. 8 at 1 p.m.

Passengers holding through tickets have the privilege of travelling by train between Kobe and Yokohama, free of charge.

Hongkong-Manila Service.

From HONGKONG	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
Leave Hongkong	Manila	Manila	Hongkong
		Oct. 30	NOVEMBER 1

* Intermediate Steamers.
King's Building (opp. Blake Pier). R. C. MORTON, Agents.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1914.
Panama-Pacific International Exposition San Francisco 1915.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers.

Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Hailan	J. B. Roach	TUESDAY, 4th Nov. at 11 a.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 7th Nov., at 11 a.m.
Hiayang	A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 11th Nov., at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.
Hailan ... J. W. Evans ... WEDNES., 5th Nov., at 11 a.m.
Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas LaPrack & Co.
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The New Loadline.

At South Shields, on September 23, Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, referred at some length to the loadline controversy.

He said there had been circulating for some months a charge against the Government, and especially against the Department with which he had the honour to be connected, in connection with the loadline. The charge, circulated, mainly, he thought, by the British Socialist party, was that the loadline was carried out in the sinister interest of the shipping class, and in gross disregard of the interests of the seafarer, and that it had been the means of greatly increasing the loss of life at sea. When Mr. Lloyd George came into office there was already prepared a scheme for readjusting the loadline, and that scheme had the unanimous support, not only of experts, but of underwriters. Was it likely that underwriters would have assented if there was any real risk of making ships less seaworthy than before? The change was made and the effect of it was to make a great addition to the tonnage. As a result, freights fell heavily. Shipowners began to lose at the very start. They found that the new loadline made the ships slow, and that they burned a lot more coal.

The main issue was whether the new loadline had caused loss of life and ships. Take the six years before and the six years after the change in the loadline. In the six years before the number of vessels lost was 307, and the number of men lost was 2,092; while in the subsequent six years the vessels lost numbered 240, and the men 1,940. This held good, though in the later six years there had been a great increase in the mercantile marine. He claimed those figures as a decisive answer to the gross charge that a Government department had heartlessly been a party to a dangerous change in the loadline merely in order to meet the commercial interests of the shipping class. But he said more. It was a libel on the shipowning class. He did not deny that, as in any other class, there were some black sheep who would gamble with life, but he was sure he was not saying too much for that great, powerful, and intelligent body of men when he said that in the mass they were as concerned about the best interests of the men as any other industrial class in the community.

The whole thing was due to the remark of a magistrate with regard to one particular vessel, although every man in the nautical community he had met differed from the magistrate, and said it was not a question of freeboard at all, and that the ship would have been lost whatever her loadline, in the circumstances. The Board of Trade was now having a thoroughgoing inquiry into the matter. This inquiry was at work, and anyone could give evidence. That evidence would be printed. It would be as thorough and earnest an investigation as they could make it, and on the conclusion of the inquiry the question of the loadline would be reconsidered. He thought it was a disgraceful thing that they should have to be called upon to repudiate such calumnies as these.

Fewer Evening School Students.

The official opening of the 250 new evening institutes established by the London County Council took place recently, and inaugural lectures were given by many distinguished speakers, including the American Ambassador in over 200 of the institutes. Seventy thousand students have already been enrolled, and it is estimated that there will be 100,000 by the end of the session. There were 128,000 at the end of the session last April, so that the estimate that they would be 30,000 down in the first year under the new scheme is substantially correct.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed.
Pindon, Haddock, Wippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1913, 1.30 P.M.

HIS BIG STORY.

BY

EDWARD HUNGERFORD.

(Concluded from last Saturday.)

He drew closer to the shivering group around the fire, when a tall, familiar figure loomed out of the indistinct, rain-shielded mass: Nicholas—Nichols of the *Report*, the worst news thief in town. Up to that moment Leavy had indulged him in the idea that he was the only one of the crowd that had managed to get out to the storm-swept reef. It had not occurred to him that there were other power-boat men at Heathmere who might be as foolhardy as Cap'n Joe under sight of a deck's roll of yellow bills.

"Hello, Leavy," was Nichols' greeting. "I didn't think there was another man fool enough to come out here to-night."

Leavy said little except a formal greeting.

"It's a good story," continued Nichols, "but it lacks bigness. They poke a ship ashore every little while with a big death list, and here's everybody safe."

Somehow the story had not lost value to Leavy because of that, but he kept his mouth shut.

"If we were fools to come out here to-night," Nichols said craftily, "we'd be worse fools to cross the Great South again in this wind and fog and rain."

"I got out here; I guess I can get back."

Nichols came close to Leavy and laid his hand on the other's wrist.

"That isn't really it," he whispered. "There's more than space for both of us if we stick it out here till dawn. It will be after that before they get wind of this over at Heathmere and all the bay thieves come trooping across. There's salvage enough here to be worth a year's salary to both of us. You can tell your office that you couldn't get back in the storm, and it won't matter. It isn't a big story, and we control the situation, so there's no danger of any other fellow getting it."

Leavy loosened his hand from Nichols' grasp. His big story—Stanwix beaten—he down here on his honour—big ship story—the human story of the big ship foundered!

"I wouldn't think of such an idea," he said quickly.

And when Nichols began to argue, Leavy turned from him.

"I'm going to do my level best to get my story in to-night," he said.

With that he hurried away into the inky blackness beyond the beach fire. Nichols ripped a string of oaths after the *Banner* man. What use was it working for a rag, when one found a chance to make a heap of money elsewhere? Who was going to look out for a man who did not look out for himself? Now Leavy was going back—just a reformed drunk at that, but soaked full with a lot of silly sentiment about loyalty to his paper and all that—and that meant that Nichols must go across the bay in the fog and snow again, and lose the best chance to pick up plunder that ever had come to his greedy fingers.

If Leavy stayed as an odious figure in Nichols' mind, Nichols quickly disappeared from Leavy's. The *Banner* man was only thinking how he could get Cap'n Joe, the Little Rufus, and a bottle of whisky together in quick conjunction; for it was close to midnight, and Stanwix would be crazy for more news from Hog Island reef than the nightingale station at the lighthouse, four miles distant, could possibly get for him.

that the Frenchman told the truth, and that possibility was certainly to be preferred to the probability of blowing the high-powered engine of the Little Rufus to smithereens and landing in the cold waters of the bay.

"Very well; I'll let you tackle it," said Leavy. "You'll have to keep her up to the notch."

He took another drink as the Little Rufus pushed off into the bay, and still another as her engine began its quick, nervous vibrations. They seemed, to his inexperienced ear, to sound true, and perhaps the Frenchman had had back there was not such a liar, after all. He covertly watched his engineer, and derived some satisfaction from the way he seemed to be handling the cylinders. Then he fastened the steering-wheel into place, stretched himself upon the floor of the Little Rufus, and drew forth a pencil and a wad of copy-paper.

The story! That was the main thing, after all. Now it was plain sailing, mentally; the liquor had loosened things a good deal. Here was his first sentence, the first paragraph, the introduction to the intensely human story by which the reporter hoped to thrill New York for the last time in his mispent life. The liquor was good; it set his mind afire, and now the words and sentences came tumbling out of it like people from a burning house, and went romping down in fine, straight lines across his copy-paper. The Little Rufus was well away from the shelter of the reef and tossing wildly in the wind-caught surface of the bay; but the reporter might have been back in the dingy old city room of the *Banner*, for all he cared.

The story was forming itself, not slowly, but instantly, as the creation of a mind accustomed to work at high tension. It was a good story, as newspaper stories go, and Leavy felt that it was good as he pencilled it. The motor-boat went into rougher water, and tossed more furiously. A comber broke over her gunwale and sprinkled the copy-paper as Leavy wrote upon it. He did not stop. A larger wave broke over the little launch, and the Frenchman began to pray aloud. Leavy's pad was drenched. Then he pulled himself to his feet, and took his bearings from the chart and another drink from the bottle.

For a moment the gale lulled. As it freshened for a new attack it brought to Leavy's ears the put-put of another motor, and the reporter delayed for a moment his return to his story. He stood at the tiny nickel wheel while out of the blackness a fog-blanketed form of another launch loomed, crossed the bows of the Little Rufus, and swept into blackness again. It was over in a moment, but Leavy heard some one in the boat shout:

"Where the devil are you going?"

That was Nichols' voice, and Nichols was making toward Heathmere with the story of the shipwreck for the *Report*. Leavy went to the stern of the little launch.

"How does that engine behave?" he asked the Frenchman.

"Oh, pretty well for an American make," said the other, with more than a sign of contempt in his glance at the tiny mechanism. "Now, with us it is different, so different, my dear sir; we take the—"

But Leavy cut him short, saying:

"We'll argue the merits at another time. You saw that boat slide across our path? Well, if it's up to us to get into port ahead of them, and if we're out of our bearings we'll try theirs. It's your tick to pound that engine. We're not making the time we've got to make, and we're going to pound in, if we skip over the island when we strike it, and land plumb in the middle of Long Island Sound."

Which, recited in half French, half English to a Parisian never before across the Atlantic, was

high Greek; but there was something about this wild-eyed American journalist that was convincing and spoke more than human tongues, so the engineer fussed at the cylinders again. Leavy was again throwing the words and sentences helter-skelter upon the ocean-sprayed pages of his copy-pad.

The engines of the Little Rufus throbbed as even Cap'n Joe had never suspected they were capable of throbbing. They were in hands, now, that knew how to control, a trained mind that had conceived many such as they. The put-put of the other boat came more loudly to Leavy's ears. A voice spoke from it, but the reporter did not hear it. He was in the heart of his big story, and the wild rough world was shut out of the intensity of his mind. The put-put of the other grew fainter, and the shouts and calls more distant; even the chuckling of the speed-crazed engineer was unheard: for Leavy was on the last page of his copy. After that the deluge—after a last period had been implanted and a round pencil ring made about it, let come what may, let the worst happen; let—

Leavy went sliding forward along the smooth floor of the launch at a terrible rate until his poor, tired head crashed against the head of the cockpit. The Frenchman spilled forward again at the hot engine, and ripped out a yell that must have been heard all the way back to Hog Island reef. The Little Rufus rammed her nose into Long Island mud, and was ashore hard and fast.

When Leavy had collected his senses and the pages of his story, he found that he had no time to waste. He began to wade to shore, and the Frenchman started to follow, but then decided that he had risked enough, and at yed with the launch. Leavy plunged knee-deep into marsh and bog, and all but fell as he crossed there in the dark. Then he left the slimy surface, climbed upon the land again, went poking forward blindly in a muddy field of stubble until he reached a wire fence, crossed it, and stood in a country road.

Leavy stood in the road, wet and shivering, while he tried to get his bearings. For a long time there was no sound save that of the heavy storm until he caught in the distance the wild shriek of a locomotive. Then he knew that they could not be far from the railroad, and up the railroad was Heathmere.

Still, it is probable that the *Banner* might never have had Leavy's big story on its flashy first page, in the morning, if Patsy Connors' uncle had not died that week out on Frog Point. Patsy, driving home from the wake at one o'clock in the morning, with Mrs. Patsy asleep on his shoulder, trusted implicitly to his old mare to keep to the road. He, too, was almost asleep, when the mare went back on her haunches and a man began speaking out of the dark to him.

In spite of the fact that he had left his revolver home, Patsy kept threatening that if the stranger did not loosen his mare's bridle instantly he would shoot. But Stanwix's fat roll talked again, and when the mare once more moved forward her load was heavier.

When they were nearing the Heathmere depot, Leavy quit drinking from the long bottle. He felt that he was not so much up against impossibilities as he had been when the Little Rufus foundered on a mud-bank; for the operator had stuck to his word and the light still burned in his little office.

Leavy had felt unconsciously sleepy during the past fifteen minutes—which was not strange, with all the exposure and strain that his weakened frame had withstood for hours. Sleep all but overpowered him as they drove up to the little depot, but he made a final effort to rouse himself as he half staggered into the tiny telegraph office. The

operator had been dozing, but he was quickly awakened and staring at the reporter.

Leavy was shouting his instructions at him. A wire into the *Banner* office, it was decent of him to have the line cleared, and the reporter's hand went deeper into his inner pocket and brought forth a thick, water-soaked roll of paper. There was the story, and there was a twenty-dollars bill for a bonus if there were no delays in the sending.

Then Leavy went caroming across the waiting-room of the depot, which was lighted only by the light that came through the tiny wicket window where the operator was calling New York, calling the *Banner*, now rolling in line upon line, page upon page, of Leavy's story. The rattle of the telegraph instrument was music in his ears as he sank to sleep, body and mind alike exhausted to the point of stupor.

Nichols of the *Report* has passed close enough to the stranded Little Rufus to see the predicament of his competitor, and he still chuckling at the thought of Leavy stuck in a mudbank while he was scurrying toward the depot at Heathmere. In his wake were two more reporters from lesser papers, trying to pick up such crumbs as he might see fit to drop to them—for they had never even started across the bay.

"Mighty lucky to get an operator this time of night in this hole," said Nichols; "most generally I have to fall back on long distance, and that knocks all the prettiness out of a story."

One of the others answered him: "It would have taken more than prettiness out of your story, for the storm has knocked out the phones, and the operator here has not been able to get New York since six o'clock."

Nichols stumbled and all but fell over a man asleep on the floor in the dark.

"Who's that?" he asked. The two younger men bent over him.

"Tien't much of any one," one of them reassured him; "it's old Leavy, the lush of the *Banner*. I'd have thought Stanwix would have known better than send him down here to-night. I'll bet they're crazy up in that office just now."

And so they were crazy around City Dock—crazy as only a city room can become crazed when a big story, a big exclusive story, is coming in over the wire: boys snatching copy from the operators' typewriters; page after page of an epic, written by a master of the craft, going aloft to the linotypes—whirling in the presses—off in the crisp and wintry morning to the sleeping city, hours before the *Report*, or any of the other sheets without traditions like the *Banner*'s, without men who carry the glory of their calling above their very lives.

THE IMPERATOR.

Possible Overhaul at Liverpool.

An inquiry has been made by the Hamburg-America Line whether the necessary drydock accommodation for the *Imperator* could be obtained in Liverpool should the company decide to send her there from Hamburg or Southampton to undergo her annual overhaul.

The Marsey Dock Board have replied that they are able to provide the necessary accommodation at the new Gladstone Dock, which has a length of 1,050ft., width of entrance 120ft., and depth of sill below the old dock all of 25ft. If it should be arranged to send the *Imperator* to Liverpool, she would arrive early in November, when the new Gladstone Dock, would probably be ready to receive her.

SHORT SERMON.

To-day we have many kinds of Christians. Each generation produces a new type. Each new class necessitates a label, and therefore we read of Christians who are "cultured," "well-to-do," "consecrated," "amiable," "well-dressed," "educated," "respectable," "wealthy," "beautiful," "lovely," and so forth.

Just at the present time there seems to be a demand for a new brand, namely, "the fighting Christian," or "the fighting saint." We are looking for the saint who is "on the warpath" for purity and for righteousness. We are in search of the Christian who is disposed to "carry the war into Africa." We should be delighted to find some heroic soul worthy of "the championship of the world" in the manifestation of an aggressive Christianity. We are honestly hungering for the believer whose belief is of such a quality as to lead him to "throw down the gauntlet" and "take up the cudgel" for reforms in civic affairs. Religion exists for a twofold purpose—namely, to enshrine the right and detest the wrong. Jesus Christ intended that the Church should be a militant force as well as a persuasive influence—"I came not to send peace, but a sword."

The great souls of history, almost without exception, have been fighters. David was "a man of war." Moses "slew the Egyptian." Joshua "left not one of them alive." Cæsar, inspired by a possible conquest, exclaimed, "we are well able to do it." Every one of the prophets carried "a big stick," and Paul, the founder of a new civilisation, exclaimed, "Put on the whole armour of God." Every great soul finds his opponent. It is Luther and John Eek, Calvin and Servetus, Savonarola and Lorenzo. The first recorded appearance of Moses on the platform of human history is recorded in these words: "He slew the Egyptian and hid him in the sand." He not only had "sand" in his own character, but he had enough left over to accommodate the Egyptian.

What is the fighting spirit? Is it the quarrelsome spirit? Is it the spirit of the man who is always spilling for a fight? No, no. It is the spirit of the man who will stake everything, even life itself, for a great conviction, or for a great cause. The only thing you really "believe" is the thing which you are willing to stand for, fight for, battle for, and suffer for. I am tired of hearing men say "I favour this" or "I favour that." Almost every man "favors" something. I have one question to ask of every person who professes to walk in the footsteps of Jesus Christ: "What are you willing to stand for?" These are the laws of the battle. First, have a conviction! Second, take a stand! Then have a hand in the fight!

The splendid period in the life of every nation has been its fighting period. Israel and the emancipation, Greece and the memories of Marathon, Scotland and the Covenanters, England and the Commonwealth, France and the Revolution, the United States and the war of the Rebellion, Japan resisting the encroachments of Russia. Nations have been benefited and blessed for ages by being thrown into the white heat of a great passion. The great monuments of our Christian civilisation stand in unfading glory on the sacred soil where ten thousand battles have been fought for truth and righteousness. What star of glory have you in the diadem of a Christian civilisation which you did not battle for? You cannot find a Christian institution worthy of the name which has not been purchased by blood—a Christian home, a quiet Sabbath, an open Bible, a free Church, a sovereign State, and an unfettered Press. The right to think and the right to be heard—these are privileges which have been bought by a thousand conquests.

Moral warfare makes men hard, but superficial peace makes men soft. Christian conflict in its crystallisation means character.

There are real battles to be fought, and, therefore, I am through preaching sermons on "How to Control the Temper." The modern Christian has no temper worth preaching about. He goes off into a spasm of wrath over the loss of a collar button, remains calm and unmoved amid the slaughter of innocents. The trouble is that the Church has been satisfied to expend its wrath on little sins, while great or mes have festered in the body politic. We have been killing flies in the jungle while savage tigers have held the road. Strike hands with me for the extermination of one great evil in the community, and I will not bother you about your little sins. If you were fighting more you would be playing less.

The demand to-day is for aggressive Christians. O for consecrated recklessness! Men who don't care what men say. Women who don't care what women say. Preachers who don't care what preachers say.

CHINA'S VICE PRESIDENT

Features of Inauguration Ceremony.

The inauguration of Vice-President Li Yuan-hang has already taken place, the ceremony being held at the same time as that in Peking, on October 10. It was carried through with so little portentousness, no outside being present, that only a very few knew that the General has not to go to Peking. The inauguration could hardly have been simpler. First of all the military and civil officials who were to be present went early in the morning to the Vice-president's office and were assembled in two lines one on each side of the main hall. The Vice-president was then introduced by the Chief of the General Staff after which he made three bows to the assembled gathering. These were returned by those present. The Chief of the General Staff then read his address, the Vice-president remaining seated. This was on behalf of the military officials and was followed by a second address by the Civil Governor, who represented the civil authorities. Both addresses gave expression to the admiration felt for the Vice-president. General Li opened his address by narrating the difficulties, resulting from friction between officials, which had been overcome. He then gave a short survey of the unsettled state of affairs in the country and concluded by appealing to all to promote peace and prosperity. Other three bows were given, the national anthem played, and the Vice-president retired. No oath was taken, as it is said that it is not required of the Vice-president.

Civic Jubilee.

Reigate, which has just celebrated its jubilee as a borough, has developed greatly during the half century since the granting of its charter of incorporation. In 1863 the population was about 10,000, of whom 814 were burgesses. To-day the inhabitants number some 29,000, with about 6,000 burgesses.

Death of a "Hunger Striker."

A "hunger striker" has died at Bedford Prison. At the inquest on October 7 it was stated that Albert Davis, who was undergoing a sentence of 15 months' hard labour for theft, absolutely refused to take food, but he occasionally drank a little milk. In reply to the foreman of the jury, the Governor of the prison said it was not necessary to acquaint the Home Secretary with the prisoner's refusal, unless forcible feeding was resorted to. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

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S'PORE, Pang & Catta	Yatshing	Tues., 4th Nov. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 8th Nov. at 2 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Catta	Lova	Sat., 22nd Nov. at noon.

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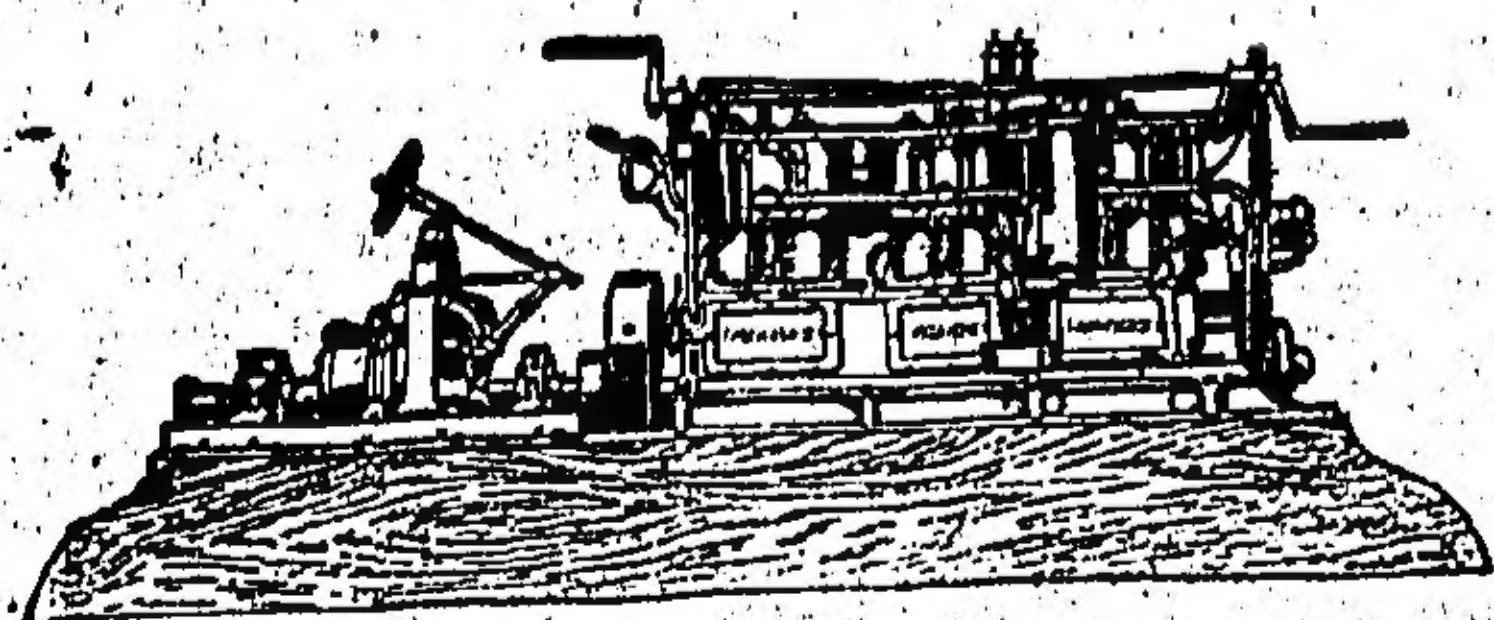
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NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York	Denbigh Hall	B. L.	7, Nov.
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc., V'ia B.C. & T'ma via K'lungct, San F'isco via S'hai & Japan & Baltimore and New York	Monteagle, Canada M., Nippon M., Suruga, E. of Russia, Shidzuoka M.	C. P. R., O. S. F., T. K. K., D. & Co., C. P. R., N. Y. K.	8, Nov., 12, Nov., 5, Nov., 15, Nov., 5, Nov., 4, Nov.
Vancouver, via S'hai Japan etc., Victoria, B.C., & Seattle via Shanghai, &c.	Bohemia, C. of Baroda, Denamayo, E. of Airline, Tacoma M., Persia	S. W. Co., B. L. L., J. N. Co., J. M. Co., O. S. K., S. W. Co.	15, Nov., 25, Nov., M. of Nov., 18, Nov., 27, Nov., 1, Nov.
T'iste, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, etc., New York			

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	8, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	19, Nov.

SINGAPORE COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Yokohama, Kobe and Moji Japan	Fultala	J. M. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Ocherbon, Samarang &c.	Tijikini	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Salga Maru	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Yatshang	J. M. Co.	12, Nov.
Manila, Manganin, Iloilo & Cebu	Rubi	S. T. Co.	13, Nov.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Amoy M., P. Waid-mar, Yuenwang, Kanagawa, Amazon, Devanha, Kaga M., Kumano M., Kueichow, Luohow, Tjikini, Canton, Kajo Maru, Dalin Maru, Haktan, Zafiro	T. K. K., J. M. Co., N. Y. K., M. V., P. & O., N. Y. K., B. & S., B. & S., J. O. J. L., A. N. Co., O. S. K., O. S. K., D. L. Co., S. T. Co.	3, Dec., 12, Nov., 1, Nov., 1, Nov., 3, Nov., 6, Nov., 6, Nov., 19, Nov., 3, Nov., 6, Nov., Q. desp., 5, Dec., 2, Nov., 4, Nov., 22, Nov.
Bombay via Singapore Port	Indo Maru	O. S. K.	4, Nov.
Sham Penang & Calcutta	Arakoon A.	D. S. Co.	4, Nov.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Iekia	H. A. L.	14, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tjikini	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Haimun	D. L. Co.	2, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hatching	D. L. Co.	7, Nov.
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Singapore	Somali

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The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF INDIA
left Vancouver on the 22nd Oct., at a.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA
arrived at Vancouver on the 26th October,
between 2 & 4 p.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN
left Yokohama on the 31st October,
between 12 & 2 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ST. ALBANS left
Sydney on the 29th ult., for this port
via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin,
Timor, and Manila and may be expected
to arrive here on or about the 22nd Nov.

The E. & A. s.s. EMPIRE left Sydney
on the 11th ult., for this port via Queens-
land Ports, Port Darwin and Manila and
may be expected to arrive here on or
about the 5th instant.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU
(Australian Line) left Sydney for this port
via ports on the 19th October and is
expected here on the 17th November.

The I.G.M. s.s. PRINZ WALDEMAR
left Sydney on Saturday, on the 18th
ult., at 11 a.m. and may be expected
here on or about Monday on the 10th
of November.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAMBA MARU
(American Line) left S'hai for this port
via ports on the 17th ult. and is ex-
pected here on the 14th November.

The N. Y. K. s.s. ATSUTA MARU
(European Line) left London for this port
via ports on the 11th ult. and is ex-
pected here on the 18th November.

The L. O. S. N. s.s. HUIBANG from
Kanton is due at Hongkong on the
1st Nov.

The L. O. S. N. s.s. CHEONGSHING from
Weihaiwei is due at Hongkong on the 1st
November.

The L. O. S. N. s.s. FOOSHING from
Bangkok is due at Hongkong on the 2nd
November.

The S. L. s.s. DEN OF AIRLINE from
London is due at Hongkong on the 13th
November.

The S. L. s.s. DEN OF CROMBIE from
Vancouver is due at Hongkong on the
26th November.

The s.s. INDRAKUALA passed the
Suez Canal on the 17th ult., for Hong-
kong direct.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMO MARU (Eu-
ropean Line) left Yokohama for this port
via ports on the 22nd ult. and is ex-
pected here on the 3rd November.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAGA MARU (Eu-
ropean Line) left Colombo for this port via
Singapore on the 23rd ult., and is ex-
pected here on the 5th November.

The Barber Line s.s. SAINT PATRIK
from New York, sailed from Swatow on
the 23rd ult., and is due to arrive at
Hongkong on the 3rd November.

The P. & O. s.s. SOMALI (transit)
left Singapore for this port on the 28th
inst., at 5 p.m. and is due here on the 3rd
Nov., at about 8 a.m.

The s.s. GLENSTRAE passed the Suez
Canal on the 28th ult., for Hongkong via
Straits.

The N. Y. K. s.s. HITACHI MARU
(European Line) left London for this port
via ports on the 25th ult. and is expected
here on the 3rd December.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAGA MARU (Eu-
ropean Line) left Singapore for this port
on the 30th October, and is expected here
on the 5th November.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMAKURA MARU
(Bomby Line) left Bombay for this port
via Singapore on the 27th October and is
expected here on the 14th November.

The s.s. APCAR from Shanghai and
Kobe left Moji on the 31st and may be
expected here on or about the 4th
November, a.m.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Triumph, Ger. s.s. 769, W. Langschinger,
26th inst.—Hokoh 25th inst. Gen.—
J. and Co.

Dingwall, Br. s.s. 1,350, Elias Jones, 26th
inst.—Swatow 25th inst.—B. &
Co.

Swatow, Br. s.s. 1,776, H. Simpson, 26th
inst.—Singapore 18th inst. Gen.—
J. M. & Co.

Poleto, Br. s.s. 1,327, J. E. Dye, 26th
inst.—Keelung 25th inst. Gen.—
Bank Line

Soudan, Br. s.s. 2,396, 26th inst.—Ching-
wantao 26th inst. Gen.—P. & O.

Yatshing, Br. s.s. 1,424, R. Y. Anderson,
27th inst.—Moji 31st inst. Gen.—
J. M. & Co.

Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,128, Schenk, 27th
inst.—Manila 24th inst. Gen.—
J. M. & Co.

Miami Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,905, Uchikoshi,
30th Oct.—Phu Yen 26th Oct.
Cement Stone—S. T. and Co.

"ERICSSON" TELEPHONES.

Every Description of Wall, Table & Field Telephone Instru-
ments, Switches, Protectors, Hand-Micros, Fuses, Dry Cells, also
Portable Telegraph Instruments and Fire Alarms of Latest Pattern
are now to be had.

From STOCK.

Through our Agents for Hongkong & South China.

ARTHUR NILSSON & CO.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.
And from Manila, Hongkong and Japan to Vancouver (B.O.) and
Portland (Or.)

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste,
Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and
Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:

Istria	14th Nov.	Enden	1st Dec.
Altmark	18th Nov.	Silesia	16th Dec.
Sithonia	22nd Nov.	O.J.D. Ahlers	8th Jan.
Preussen	27th Dec.	Scandia	28th Jan.

HOMEWARD.

For R'dam, H'burg & Antwerp:	For V'ier, S'ite, and/or T. & P. (Or.)
Bayern	Sithonia
For Havre, Antwerp & H'burg:	Silesia
Suedmark	O.J.D. Ahlers
For Marseilles & H'burg:	Scandia
Brigavia	
For Havre, Bremen & H'burg:	
Westphalia	
For Rotterdam & Hamburg:	
Macedonia	
For R'dam & Hamburg:	
Arabia	

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Line
Hongkong Office.

BOLINDER

DIRECT REVERSIBLE CRUDE OIL MOTORS.

STOCK IN HONGKONG.

MARINE MOTORS.

2 CYLINDER MOTOR.	24 B. H. P.
2 do. do.	30 B. H. P.
2 do. do.	50 B. H. P.
4 do. do.	100 B. H. P.

ALSO STOCK IN STATIONARY MOTORS, AND MOTORS DIRECT COUPLED
TO CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER.

Public Auction

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
AUCTIONEER SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY,
the 4th November, 1913, commencing at 5 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell St., a Collection of VALUABLE POSTAGE STAMPS. The stamps have been examined by kind favour of Messrs. GRACA & Co., and they pronounced them to be Genuine, in perfect condition, and according to the description of the Catalogue.

On view from THURSDAY the 28th OCTOBER. Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Consignees

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH," having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 6th of Nov. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th of Nov. at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 13th of Nov. 1913, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD

MELCHERS & Co.,

Hongkong, 30th Oct. 1913. 1912

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVI-

GATION CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG

& SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG,"

having arrived from the above

Ports, Consignees of cargo by her

are hereby informed that their

goods will be delivered from

alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge

or remaining on board after 4 p.m.

the 27th inst., will be landed at

Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed by—

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th Oct. 1913. 1912

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVI-

GATION CO., Ltd.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG

and SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANG,"

having arriving from the above

Ports, Consignees of cargo by her

are hereby informed that their

goods will be delivered from

alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge

or remaining on board after 10

a.m. the 28th inst., will be landed at

Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed by—

JARDINE, MATHESON

& Co., Ltd.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th Oct. 1913. 1913

Don't forget after the Show

Supper and Light Refreshments

ALEXANDRA CAFE

Open till midnight

Consignees

"MOGUL" LINE OF
STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"LOTHIAN"

From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL

and STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are

hereby informed that all

Goods are being landed at their

risk into the Godowns of Holt's

Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or

from the wharves delivery may be

obtained.

No claims will be admitted

after the Goods have left the

Godowns, and all Goods remain-

ing undelivered after the 4th

prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer

must be presented to the Under-

signed on or before the 25th prox.

or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged

Goods are to be left in the Go-

downs, where they will be ex-

amined on the 4th prox. at 11

a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been

effected.

Bills of Lading will counter-

signed by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th Oct. 1913. 1913

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA

Kobe and MOJI.

THE Steamship

"TORILLA,"

Capt. C. J. Swanson, R.N.R., will

be despatched for the above ports,

on SUNDAY, the 2nd Nov.,

at daylight.

The Steamer has superior ac-

commodation for passengers, is

installed throughout with Electric

Light and carries a duly certified

doctor.

Return Tours to Japan (oc-

cupying 20 days.)

Return tickets are available by

the Indo-China Steam Navigation

Co.'s Steamers, Fare for round

trip \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply

to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th Oct. 1913. 1913

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG

AND SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"TORILLA,"

having arrived from the above

ports, consignees of cargo are

hereby informed that their goods

will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge

will be landed at once, at consi-

gneer's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after

31st inst., will be landed at consi-

gneer's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been

effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th Oct. 1913. 1913

From EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"ANDALUSIA"

Captain F. Nelfer, having ar-

rived, Consignees of Cargo are

hereby informed that their goods

are being landed and placed at

their risk in the hazardous and/or

extra-hazardous Godowns of the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf &

Godown Company, Limited, whence

delivery may be obtained against

Bills of Lading countersigned by

the undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried

on only if noticed to the contrary

be given to-day.

All claims must be presented

with ten days of the steamer's

arrival, after which date they

cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after

the Goods have left the Godowns,

and all Goods remaining undel-

ivered after the 5th prox. will be

subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and dam-

aged goods must be left in the

Godowns, where they will be ex-

amined on the 5th prox. at

9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected by us in any case what-

ever.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 30th Oct. 1913. 1913

Hotel Lists.

Hongkong Hotel.

Aaron, J. M.

Anderson, W.

Arnold, Mr. & Mrs.

Anderson, F. E.

Barber, E. T.

Bate, E. R.

Biden, F. A.

Baron, Mr. & Mrs.

Baron, Mr. & Mrs.

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Baron, Mr. & Mrs.

Baron, Mr. & Mrs.

Baron, Mr.

Commercial.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

The following information respecting the rubber industry is taken from the *L. and C. Express* of October 3:

The week has been generally dull and idle, and at times depressing. The uncertainty as to the commodity market has its influence on the share market, and though bargain-hunters occasionally come around, orders generally are of a very meagre description. The bear account doubtless leads to the comparative firmness of prices.

Langkat Sumatra.—Int. divd. 5 per cent.

Scottish Malay.—Int. divd. 10 per cent. Last year 10 per cent.

Sungei Kapar.—Int. divd. 12½ per cent. Last year 25 per cent.

Hatavia Plantation Investments Int. divd. 7½ per cent. tax free.

Federated (Selangor).—Int. divd. 10 per cent. Last year 30 per cent.

Gula-Kalumpang.—Int. divd. at rate 1s. per share, less tax free.

Last year same rate, but paid tax free.

Gali Glagah.—Directors decided not to pay further divd. for last year, beyond interim 2½ per cent. paid October last.

Colonial Rubber and Produce.—Vacancy created by resignation Mr. J. A. Macgregor is filled by Mr. Faithfull Bagg, who will act as chairman.

Banteng.—Crop to April 30 was 118,078 lbs., all in cost 2s. 0.42d. per lb.; sale price 3s. 10.40d. per lb.; final divd. 5 per cent; forward \$5,457.

Bukit Litang.—Proposed final divd. 25 per cent., making 45 per cent. for year; \$5,000 to reserve, making \$15,000; forward \$3,442.

Crop 200,595 lbs., realising 3s. 11.10d. per lb.; "all-in" cost 1s. 7.43d. per lb.

Semenyih.—Report states, as cost of development has exceeded original estimates directors have decided to increase capital to \$35,000. Of present capital of \$25,000 \$20,000 have been issued, the \$5,000 being under option expiring March, 1915.

Loch Kenneth Rubber.—Directors recommend a final divd. of 15 per cent., making 45 per cent. for year, \$5,000 to the redemption of debentures, \$3,237 forward. Crop was 258,388 lbs., realising 3s. 10.06d.; average cost delivered London, 1s. 7.50d.

Rubber Shareholders' Association.—Registered as a company limited by guarantee, and not having a capital divided into shares. For the purpose of registration the association is declared to consist of not more than 500 members, but the committee may register an increase when they think fit.

Devon.—Report states planted area on both estates is 4,000 acres. To provide capital required until revenue exceeds expenditure it has been decided to ask shareholders for authority to create debentures to the amount of \$50,000; int. 6 per cent, and a five years' option to convert into ordinary shares at \$2 per \$1 share. Of this \$30,000 will be issued shortly. Further opening up has been stopped.

Straits (Bertam).—Balance of profit is \$30,808. An int. divd. at rate of 15 per cent. per an. has been paid, leaving balance of \$15,809. The estimates for current year provide for capital expenditure of \$23,000, and it is not considered desirable in the present state of the Rubber Market to make a further issue of shares or to create debentures for this purpose, and the directors are of the opinion that the best interests of the shareholders will be served by using the available funds for capital expenditure for the time being. They therefore propose to carry forward the balance at profit and loss account of next year's accounts. The "all-in" cost for last crop was 1s. 11.79d., now reduced to 1s. 7d. The estimate for the current year is 600,000 lbs.

Shanghai Share Market.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. in their weekly share supplement, dated October 24, state:—

Transactions recorded on the Stock Exchange are still far from numerous. Cottons show a tendency to decline but rates generally remain approximately the same as those recorded last week.

Sterling Quotation.—The T.T. Rate on London today is 2/8½.

Entertainment.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS.

The most complete Mail Supplement in the Colony.

— PHOTOGRAPH —

Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form and is the paper for mailing to friends at home. The photograph this week is entitled, "Golf Club House, Fanning."

CONTENTS.

Page	Page
Day by Day	1—5
Passenger Lists	3
Steamers	4—5
Hotel Lists	6
Correspondence	7
Share Report	8—9
Exchange	9
Commercial	10—16
The Courts	17—23
Telegrams	24—32
Leading Articles	33—38
Notes and Comments	39—41
Special Articles	42—43
Sport	44—45
The Budget	46—49
Christmas Sale	49
The Age Light	50
Local Weddings	50
Hongkong Volunteer Reserves	50
Twelfth Night	51
Man Falls overboard	52
Hongkong Trade	52
Macao Notes	52
Hongkong Cricket Club	53
Soudan Arrives	54
New Motor Boats for Canton Delta	54
Piracy Near Macao	55
Legislative Council	55—56
The Newshy	56
Inspection of Troops	56
Hongkong Volunteers	56
Reported Murder	56
Launch of the Jade	57—58

Notices

G. R.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and after Monday, the 3rd November, and until further notice the SUPPLY OF WATER to the Rider Main Districts will be controlled by bringing the Rider Mains into operation and that water will be turned on to each Rider Main only for two consecutive hours. Information as to the hours of supply to any particular property may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Water Authority or the Secretary for Chinese Affairs or at the Tung Wa Hospital.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority, Public Works Department, Hongkong, 30th Oct., 1913. [994]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE No. 58 OF 1911

and IN THE MATTER OF THE SAM WANG LAND INVESTMENT, LOAN & AGENCY CO., Ltd. (In Liquidation).

SECOND RETURN OF CAPITAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a Second Return of Capital of \$15.00 per share has been declared in this matter, and that the same may be received at the offices of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, on MONDAY, the Third day of November, 1913, or on any subsequent day, except SATURDAY, between the hours of 10.00 and 12.00 a.m.

No return of Capital will be made unless Share Certificates are produced when applying for payment.

J. HENNESSEY SETH, Liquidator, Hongkong, the 31st day of October, 1913.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1865

and IN THE MATTER OF GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD. (In Liquidation).

FIRST RETURN OF CAPITAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a First Return of Capital of \$7.00 per share has been declared in this matter, and that the same may be received at the offices of the Liquidators, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, on MONDAY, the Third day of November, 1913 or on any subsequent day, except Saturday, between the hours of 10.00 and 12.00 a.m.

No return of Capital will be made unless Share Certificates are produced when applying for payment.

Hongkong, the 31st. day of October, 1913.

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, Liquidators.

Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York
London Office: 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colon, Hankow, Hongkong, Harbin, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Valparaiso.

Capital and Surplus: Gold \$100,000,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4½ per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED.

MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.

THIS BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

GEORGE HOBBS, Manager.

2, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Longkong, 1st Nov., 1912 19

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 18,500,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Agencies at

Antung-Hsien, Nagasaki, Newchwang, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Ryojien, Port Harbin, San Francisco, Hongkong, Tientsin, Kobe, Yokohama, Lyons, Los Angeles.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 30th Sept., 1913. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund " £1,700,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. S. HEWETT, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. [22]

Notices

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...£1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908 [32]

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. " 10 Min.

9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " 10 Min.

11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 10 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 10 Min.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 10 Min.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " 10 Min.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. " 10 Min.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. " 10 Min.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 10 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 10 Min.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 10 Min.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " 10 Min.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. " 10 Min.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. " 10 Min.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 10 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 10 Min.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 10 Min.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " 10 Min.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. " 10 Min.

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